



A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Gulf Coast Parkway

Bay, Calhoun, and Gulf Counties, Florida

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A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
OF THE
GULF COAST PARKWAY
BAY, CALHOUN AND GULF COUNTIES, FLORIDA

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The proposed project is to be a new, ultimately four-lane highway with bicycle, and pedestrian facilities, including a multi-use trail in rural areas. The proposed highway would provide a new link in the transportation network by connecting US 98 in Gulf County with US 231 and US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) in Bay County. The proposed facility will be constructed on a combination of new and existing road alignment and will include a new high-level bridge across the Intracoastal Waterway.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Aerial Photographs of the Proposed Alternatives including Shovel Test Locations

Appendix B: Representative Photographs of the Project Alternatives

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INTRODUCTION

Atkins (formerly PBS&J) was retained by the Florida Department of Transportation, District 3 to conduct a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the proposed road alignments for the Gulf Coast Parkway located in Bay, Calhoun and Gulf Counties, Florida (Figure 1). The Gulf Coast Parkway will be a new, ultimately four-lane highway with bicycle, and pedestrian facilities, including a multi-use trail in rural areas. The proposed highway would provide a new link in the transportation network by connecting US 98 in Gulf County with US 231 and US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) in Bay County. The proposed facility will be constructed on a combination of new and existing road alignment and will include a new high-level bridge across the Intracoastal Waterway. The purpose for this project is to:

- Enhance economic development in Gulf County through provision of direct access to major transportation facilities (regional freight transportation routes and intermodal facilities); improved mobility; and direct access to tourist destinations in south Gulf County.
- Improve mobility within the regional transportation network by providing a new connection to existing and future transportation routes consistent with the Bay County Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and the Gulf County Comprehensive Plan.
- Improve security of the Tyndall Air Force Base (TAFB) by providing a shorter detour route.
- Improve hurricane evacuation for residents of coastal Gulf County by providing an additional evacuation route.

Fieldwork for this project was conducted by project archaeologists David Cremer and Barbara Hines, and architectural historian Laura Lee Corbett. Frank Keel served as principal investigator.

The purpose of this assessment was to locate any previously unrecorded archaeological and historical sites that might be present within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), relocate any previously recorded sites, delineate and update individual site information for each archaeological and historical site encountered, and to assess the significance of these resources for their potential eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*. Fieldwork was conducted in August through October of 2007, and March and April 2009. This assessment was designed and implemented to comply with *Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 36 CFR, Part 800, Section 267.061, Florida Statutes, Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code*, and reporting standards outlined in the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) *Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program* (November 1990).





Figure 1. Project Location Map

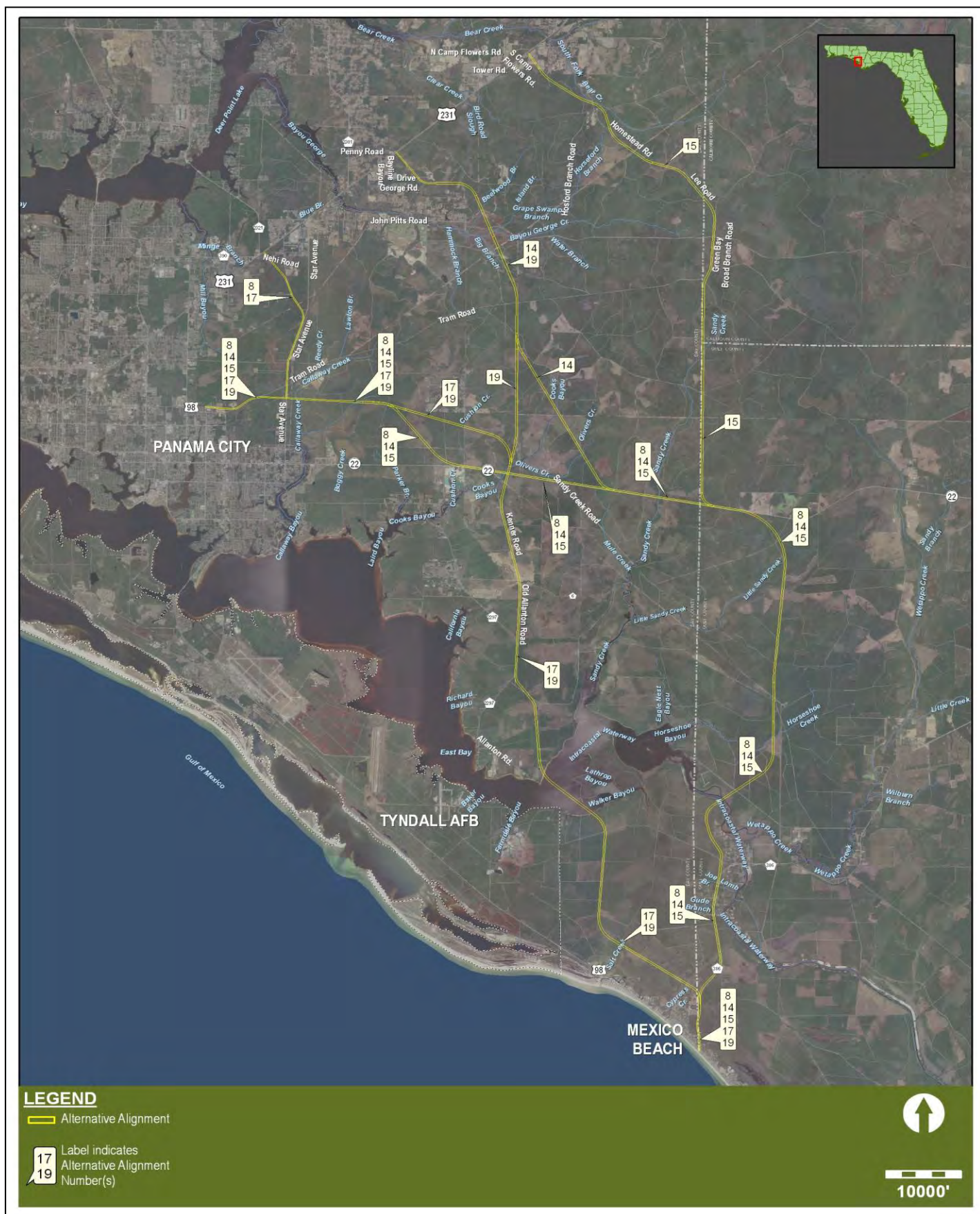


Figure 2. Project Alternatives



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Cultural Resources Assessment History

In 2006 and 2007, Atkins initiated a Phase I-level assessment of the originally proposed alignments which included segments of the current alignments (Figures 1 and 2, Appendix A). This Phase I-level assessment was suspended when FHWA became the lead agency. No historic properties were encountered during this assessment. Subsurface testing locations are depicted as the purple dots in Appendix A.

When the FHWA became lead agency in 2007 they requested that a predictive model (Appendix F) be developed for the twelve 800-foot wide corridors which ultimately contained the five current alignment alternatives discussed below. The predictive model designed to account for any potential historic property was developed and preliminary field verification of the model was conducted before the resumption of the Phase I-level assessment in 2009. Historic properties include, but are not limited to, archaeological sites, structures/buildings, historic cemeteries, historic objects, and historic features, including landscape and linear features.

Description of the Area of Potential Effect and Alternative Alignments

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project is considered to be the Gulf Coast Parkway project which consists of five proposed alternative alignments, all roughly located east of Panama City and north of Mexico Beach, in Bay, Calhoun and Gulf Counties (Figures 1 and 2). An alternative alignment consists of the right-of-way footprint. The vast majority of the project alternatives pass through undeveloped tracts. In such instances the APE was the 250-foot wide alignment. However, where the alternative alignments were along existing paved roadways or in communities such as Mexico Beach or Overstreet, the APE was defined as the existing right-of-way to the back line of the adjacent parcel.

The proposed roadway typical sections for the Gulf Coast Parkway include a 4-lane divided rural arterial and 4-lane divided high-speed urban typical section set within 250 and 160 feet of right-of-way respectively. The ultimate rural typical section includes four 12-foot lanes with a 5-foot outside shoulder and 2-foot inside shoulder, separated by a 64-foot median. Included in the rural typical section is a 12-foot paved multi-use trail to one side. The ultimate 4-lane high-speed urban section includes four 12-foot lanes with 6.5-foot bicycle lanes in the outside shoulders and 4-foot paved inside shoulders, separated by a 46-foot median. This is a curb and gutter section with 5-foot paved sidewalks on each side of the roadway.

Some features were common to all of the proposed alignments as they often overlap and/or cross each other for brief periods along their individual routes. Each of the alignments has segments that run along previously established roads. These roads display integrity anywhere between well maintained and paved highways such as SR 22 or CR 386, to small timber and jeep trails that have been barely raised above the



surrounding landscape. Finally, each alignment runs through generally wet soils with only a few small portions containing drier, well drained soils. It can safely be estimated that over 70% of all of the proposed alignments are situated on either poorly drained soils or outright flagged wetlands. These conditions do not lend themselves well to human habitation without significant land alteration, and thus display an overall low potential for the recovery of cultural remains.

Alternative 8

From the intersection of US 98 and CR 386, Alternative 8 follows CR 386 to North 15th Street. From there, it continues north along CR 386 for approximately 3 miles where it deviates from CR 386. Alternative 8 proceeds north on new alignment, crossing the Intracoastal Waterway (ICWW) and Wetappo Creek on a new high level bridge and, remaining on a northerly course, continues the new alignment for total distance of approximately 8.5 miles until it intersects with SR 22 approximately 11.4 miles east of Callaway. From there the alignment travels west along SR 22 for approximately 6.5 miles where it turns to the northwest and then west on new alignment for approximately 5.0 miles to intersect with Star Avenue about 0.3 miles south of Tram Road. From Star Avenue, Alternative 8 transitions to an urban typical section, which is carried through to both two termini locations. The alternative continues west on new alignment for approximately 0.7 miles following Tram Road for approximately 0.5 mile. It then turns west and continues on new alignment to end at a new intersection with US 98 (Tyndall Parkway). Additionally, a secondary leg of Alternative 8 proceeds north along Star Avenue approximately 2.2 miles to Cherokee Heights Road which it follows for approximately 0.75 mile before diverging to follow new alignment to the northwest across Nehi Road to end at a new intersection with US 231, 750 feet north of the Nehi Road intersection with US 231.

Alternative 14

From the intersection of US 98 and CR 386, Alternative 14 follows CR 386 north to North 15th Street. From there, it continues north along CR 386 for approximately 3 miles where it then deviates from CR 386 alignment. Proceeding north on new alignment for a total of approximately 8.5 miles, Alternative 14 crosses the ICWW and Wetappo Creek on a new high-level bridge, and continues north to intersect SR 22 approximately 11.4 miles east of Callaway. From there, the alignment travels west along SR 22 for approximately 2.5 miles where it splits to head in different directions – one to US 98 (Tyndall Parkway), the other to US 231. From the split in the alignment, the leg heading towards US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) continues along SR 22 to approximately 4.9 miles east of Callaway where it veers off SR 22 and continues to the northwest and then west on new alignment for approximately 5.0 miles to intersect with Star Avenue about 0.3 miles south of Tram Road. From Star Avenue, this leg of Alternative 14 continues west on new alignment for approximately 0.7 mile to merge with and follow Tram Road for approximately 0.5 mile. It then turns west and continues on new alignment to end at a



new intersection with US 98 (Tyndall Parkway). From the split in the alignment, the northbound leg of Alternative 14 leaves SR 22 on new alignment and proceeds northwest,

then north, for approximately 8.0 miles where it turns to the west and travels south of and parallel to the Port of Panama City Intermodal Distribution Center (IDC) Development Plan and Conservation Boundary. It then proceeds northwest to intersect with the planned entrance roadway for the IDC which intersects with US 231. A second option continues to the north on new alignment traveling to the east of the IDC Conservation Boundary until it ends at a new intersection with US 231.

Alternative 15

From the intersection of US 98 and CR 386, Alternative 15 follows CR 386 north to North 15th Street. From there, it continues north along CR 386 for approximately 3 miles where it then deviates from the CR 386 alignment. Proceeding north on new alignment for a total of approximately 8.5 miles, Alternative 15 crosses the ICWW and Wetappo Creek on a new high-level bridge and continues north to intersect SR 22 approximately 11.4 miles east of Callaway. From there, the alignment for Alternative 15 splits to head in different directions – one to US 98 (Tyndall Parkway), the other to US 231. From the split in the alignment, the leg heading towards US 98 (Tyndall Parkway) continues along SR 22 to approximately 4.9 miles east of Callaway where it veers off SR 22 and continues to the northwest and then west on new alignment for approximately 5.0 miles to intersect with Star Avenue about 0.3 miles south of Tram Road. From Star Avenue, this leg continues west on new alignment for approximately 0.7 mile to merge with and follow Tram Road for approximately 0.5 mile. It then turns west and continues on new alignment to end at a new intersection with US 98 (Tyndall Parkway). From the split in the alignment, the northbound leg of Alternative 15 travels north then northwest on new alignment for approximately 14.0 miles, before it ends at a new intersection with US 231 near Campflowers Road.

Alternative 17

From the intersection of US 98 and CR 386, Alternative 17 follows CR 386 to North 15th Street. From there, it continues north along CR 386 for approximately 0.5 mile where it then takes new alignment to the west for 4.2 miles. It then turns north for approximately 2.5 miles and crosses over East Bay and the ICWW on a new high level bridge. Alternative 17 comes back to grade on the south point of Allanton and proceeds generally north along Allanton Sandy Creek Road (Allan Road) to Crown Miller Road (Cut-Off Road) to CR 2297 to Old Allanton Road (Kenner Road) and along Old Allanton Road (Kenner Road) until it intersects SR 22. From SR 22, Alternative 17 travels north then west on new alignment for approximately 5.3 miles to intersect Star Avenue about 0.3 mile south of Tram Road. From Star Avenue, Alternative 17 alignment splits into two legs and transitions to an urban typical section which is carried through to both termini locations. The through movement continues west on new alignment for approximately 0.7 mile until it merges with and travels along Tram Road for approximately 0.5 miles. It then turns west and follows new alignment to end at a new



intersection with US 98 (Tyndall Parkway). The secondary of Alternative 17 travels north along Star Avenue approximately 2.2 miles until it intersects with and follows Cherokee Heights Road for 0.75 mile. It then veers onto new alignment heading northwest across Nehi Road to end at a new intersection with US 231 750 feet north of the Nehi Road intersection with US 231.

Alternative 19

From the intersection of US 98 and CR 386, Alternative 19 follows CR 386 to North 15th Street. From there, it continues north along CR 386 for approximately 0.5 mile where it then takes new alignment to the west for 4.2 miles. It then turns north for approximately 2.5 miles and crosses over East Bay and the ICWW on a new high-level bridge. Alternative 19 comes back to grade on the south point of Allanton and proceeds generally north along Allanton Sandy Creek Road (Allan Road) to Crown Miller Road (Cut-Off Road) to CR 2297 to Old Allanton Road (Kenner Road) and along Old Allanton Road (Kenner Road) until it intersects SR 22. From SR 22, the Alternative 19 alignment splits into two alignments, with the westbound leg traveling north then west on new alignment for approximately 5.3 miles to intersect Star Avenue about 0.3 mile south of Tram Road. From Star Avenue, Alternative 19 continues west on new alignment for approximately 0.7 mile until it merges with and travels along Tram Road for approximately 0.5 miles. It then turns west and follows new alignment to end at a new intersection with US 98 (Tyndall Parkway). The northbound leg of Alternative 19 continues north from SR 22 on new alignment for approximately 6.2 miles. From there Alternative 19 has two options for reaching its terminus at US 231. The first turns to the west and travels south of and parallel to the Port of Panama City Intermodal Distribution Center (IDC) Development Plan and Conservation Boundary. It then proceeds northwest to intersect with the planned entrance roadway for the IDC which intersects with US 231. A second option continues to the north on new alignment traveling to the east of the IDC Conservation Boundary until it ends at a new intersection with US 231.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Situated in Bay, Calhoun and Gulf Counties, the project lies within the Lowlands physiographic province. The general area of the project averages between 15 feet above mean sea level (amsl) to 50 feet amsl. Soils in the Gulf Coast Parkway project corridor consist of ten series. These series are found throughout all of the proposed roadway alignments. Details of the soil series present along the project corridor can be found in the table below.

In general, vegetation in the project area consisted of white and black titi, yaupon holly, and double-bedded, rowed, slash pine, and isolated elevated areas of scrubby habitat, primarily in the northern sections of the project.



Table 1. Soil types within the alternative alignments

<u>Soil Series</u>	<u>Drainage</u>
Alapaha	Poorly Drained
Albany	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Allanton	Poorly Drained
Blanton	Well Drained
Centenary	Moderately Well Drained
Dorovan	Very Poorly Drained
Hurricane	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Leefield	Somewhat Poorly Drained
Rutledge	Very Poorly Drained
Pantego	Very Poorly Drained
Pelham	Poorly Drained
Plummer	Very Poorly Drained
Stilson	Moderately Well Drained

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

Various frameworks have been proposed for the prehistory of the Northwest Florida region (Bense 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Milanich 1994; Tesar 1980; Walthall 1980). The framework synthesized by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) and later refined by Milanich (1994) provides researchers with the broadest base of Northwest Florida prehistory and early history; however, one of the most thorough regional contributions to the study of cultural history was developed by Tesar (1980:21-346). The following is a brief summary of the cultural periods of Northwest Florida. The interested reader or serious researcher is referred to the above referenced publications for more detailed discussions.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period is the earliest known cultural period in the region, which began with the first human arrival in Florida at the end of the Pleistocene. During this period, sea levels were approximately 50+ meters lower than they are today (Milanich 1994:38), and most of what is now Florida consisted of uplands covered with xerophytic, oak-pine scrub extending into southern Georgia and probably onto the exposed Gulf and Atlantic continental shelves. Supplies of potable water could be found only in the sinkholes in the karst limestone. The inland rivers, streams, lakes, and marshy wetlands that exist today were probably nonexistent (Dunbar 1991:185-213).

Much of the archaeological information we have about this period comes from excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) and two inland springs in Sarasota County: Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Overall, the distribution of Paleoindian sites conforms remarkably well to regions of the state containing underlying Tertiary limestone deposits.



This particular model of Paleoindian settlement has been called the Oasis Model (Dunbar 1991; Neill 1964 in Milanich 1994:40-41). Underwater surveys have demonstrated that Paleoindian sites can be found on the Continental Shelf of the Gulf Coast (Dunbar 1988; Faught 1988). Investigations have demonstrated that the eastern panhandle and central portions of the state were well settled during Paleoindian times; however, the panhandle has very few recorded Paleoindian sites. This could be due to incomplete survey work rather than a lack of Paleoindian sites in this area of the state.

The majority of Paleoindian artifacts recovered in Florida are isolated finds usually found along and within many northern Florida rivers, particularly the Suwannee, St. Marks, Wakulla, Chipola and Aucilla Rivers (Milanich 1994). The most widely recognized Paleoindian artifact is the Suwannee point. Bullen (1975:55) describes this point as slightly waisted with concave base, basal ears, and basal grinding of bottom and waisted parts of the side. Simpson and Clovis points have been found, but less frequently. Other artifacts of the Paleoindian lithic tool kit include microliths, unifacial scrapers, bifacial knives, spokeshaves, and bolas. Wooden tools have been documented from Little Salt Springs in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) as have bone and shell tools (Waller 1976; Milanich 1994:52-53). It should be noted that very few Paleoindian projectile points have been recovered west of the Apalachicola River. This is consistent with the Tertiary karst limestone deposits in the panhandle region (Milanich 1994:42).

Although Paleoindian subsistence data are scant, the traditional interpretation of heavy reliance on the megafauna of the Pleistocene has been challenged. Evidence from sites like Little Salt Springs suggest that Paleoindian subsistence was based on exploitation of a broad spectrum of resources including: white-tail deer, rabbit, opossum, fish, shellfish, roots, seeds, berries and nuts (Clausen et al. 1979; Bense 1994:38-47).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period has been divided into three temporal phases - Early, Middle and Late. These divisions are based largely on typologies established for projectile points (Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994). Available information on the Early Archaic suggests that cultural adaptations were quite similar to those of the Paleoindian peoples. In spite of rising sea levels, the ecosystems of the Early Archaic remained quite similar to the preceding Paleoindian Period. Although Early Archaic sites have been found in many of the same environmental setting as Paleoindian sites, Early Archaic habitation and activity sites are also found in different locations. For example, wetter conditions after approximately 7,500 B.C. would have provided additional regions suitable for habitation during the Early Archaic. As a result, these conditions would have led to sufficient changes in subsistence and settlement patterns to allow differentiation between the Early Archaic and Paleoindian lifeways (Milanich 1994:64).

Early Archaic material culture is defined largely on the basis of projectile point types. Stemmed projectile points and knives replaced late Paleoindian types. Bolen, Kirk Serrated, Wacissa, Arrendondo, Florida Spike, Thonotosassa, Rowan and Simpson projectile points are characteristic of the Early Archaic. When compared to the lithic tool



kit of the Paleoindian period, the Early Archaic assemblages exhibit many more types of tools, implying that users were performing a wider variety of tasks (Milanich 1994:66). Bone artifacts such as pins, needles, fishhooks, and awls were made. Data for the Windover site in Brevard County provide evidence of well-woven textiles made from Sabal Palm and palmetto fibers (Doran and Dickel 1988).

The drier-than-present conditions that began at the end of the Early Archaic would continue after 5,000 B.C. But compared to earlier periods, more and larger surface water sources were becoming available ushering in the Middle Archaic. The archaeological evidence suggests that the people were gradually adjusting to the emerging Holocene environment.

As in the preceding Early Archaic, Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, and includes for the first time, freshwater shell middens. Middle Archaic sites occur throughout the forests of the interior of north Florida. Tesar (1980) suggests that Middle Archaic sites in Florida are generally located on terraces or ridges overlooking lakes, ponds, sinks, or swamps. Site types include large base camps, limited activity and quarry sites. These sites typify the essential elements of the Archaic in the eastern United States, presumably representing cultures with a band-type social organization following seasonal rounds of the natural environmental ecosystem.

The Middle Archaic lithic industry includes cores, true blades, modified and ovate flakes, and hammerstones. Heat treatment of lithics also increases during the Middle Archaic. Heat-treating leaves the stone a reddish color and makes it more glasslike and easier to chip. Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic include Newnan and Hillsborough points, and to a lesser degree Alachua, Levy and Marion points. Evidence of wood and bone technologies are found in wet and underwater sites and include bone pins, awls, fishhooks, and wooden stick and bow drills, possibly used for starting fires.

Regionalization of cultures arose around 3,000 B.C. as human populations adapted to specific environmental zones. With the arrival of essentially modern climatic conditions, resources from freshwater and estuarine environments were important to increasingly larger populations. The archaeological evidence for extensive Late Archaic occupations in Northwest Florida is not as convincing as it is in other areas of the state (e.g., northeast and southwest coast, and river-marsh systems of the St. Johns River), however, the importance of wetland ecosystems in the region to Late Archaic habitation and exploitation was probably duplicated (Milanich 1994:85).

During the Late Archaic, ceramics appear in Florida archaeological sites by about 2,000 B.C. (Milanich 1994:86; Sassaman 1993). The earliest ceramics in Florida were tempered with plant fibers - palmetto fibers or Spanish moss. Fiber-tempered ceramics in Northwest Florida have been assigned to the Norwood series. Some archaeologists have attempted to differentiate Norwood ceramics from the Orange series of East Florida by surface decorations and inclusion of sand particles in the paste. However, these differences do not always hold true. While no technological analysis has been performed



to determine if manufacturing techniques can be used to distinguish the Norwood and Orange series, it seems best to consider them variants of the same ware.

The archaeological assemblages of a number of Late Archaic sites along the northwest Florida coast and especially around Choctawhatchee Bay, dated to between 2,000 B.C. and 600 B.C., have been associated with the Elliott's Point complex (Lazarus 1958; Thomas and Campbell 1991). This complex apparently represents a localized expression of Poverty Point culture centered in the lower Mississippi River Valley. Archaeological investigations at sites such as Meigs Pasture in Okaloosa County and the Buck Bayou Mound in Walton County have demonstrated that Elliotts Point complex assemblages are composed of a suite of artifacts that include baked clay balls, stemmed projectile points, microliths, shell beads, bone pins and needles, steatite artifacts and Norwood ceramics.

Some researchers have suggested that a transitional period should be added between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (Bense 1989, Walthall 1980). The Gulf Formational period would include the Elliotts Point complex and Norwood series of fiber tempered pottery. It is during this period that sea levels stabilized and the barrier islands formed offshore. The changing marine and estuarine ecosystems would offer new and easily exploitable resources that would have been added to the native diet, resulting in substantial changes in seasonal settlement and subsistence patterns. This change in settlement and subsistence patterns occurred in many coastal areas around the world (Pearlman 1980).

Deptford Period

The Deptford Cultural Period, which was located along the Gulf Coast of Florida, the Atlantic Coast of Georgia and South Carolina and northeast Florida, was one of the first post-Archaic regional cultures to be recognized by archaeologists. The origins of the Deptford culture are not clear archaeologically. However, most argue for an in situ development (Tesar 1980:680).

One reason Deptford culture was the focus of early archaeological attention is that their ceramics are both easily recognizable and quite different from Late Archaic fiber-tempered ceramics. Much of the decorated ceramics are stamped with carved wooden paddles producing distinctive check-stamped and simple stamped designs (Milanich 1994:111). Net and fabric impressed wares are also found during the Deptford period. The distinctive nature and frequency of design motifs at Deptford sites have led some researchers to suggest temporal divisions (Tesar 1980).

Little is known about the non-ceramic technologies of the Deptford culture. Shell and bone tools are occasionally found at Deptford sites, but so infrequently that wood tools may have constituted the majority of the tool kit. However, these items are not well preserved in the archaeological record. The presence of cordage and basketry is inferred from impressions on clay pots. The Pirate's Bay site in Okaloosa County has produced possible evidence of a microlithic tool technology. However, the site is multicomponent and it is unclear whether this technology is associated with the Deptford assemblage



(Penton 1990; Thomas and Campbell 1985). Late in the Deptford period (or early in the proceeding Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period) exotic items associated with the Yent Complex appear (Sears 1962). These items include copper panpipes, cymbal-shaped ornaments, stone plummets, and rectangular stone gorgets.

Four types of Deptford period sites are known for Northwest Florida—shell middens, inland middens, burial mounds and cemeteries. Coastal shell middens, the most common sites, tend to be situated in live oak-hickory-magnolia hammocks immediately adjacent to salt marshes on the mainland and offshore islands. Recent discoveries suggest that a considerable number of inland sites occur around springheads, streams, past and present river channels, lakes and swamps in this region. Whether this pattern of settlement represents a primary coastal habitation and resource exploitation of inland environments or more intensive inland habitation is unclear.

The third site type, burial mounds, occurs late in the Deptford period. Only a few are known: the Yent Mound and Pierce Mound A on the Coast and the Oakland Mound in Jefferson County. The Yent and Pierce Mounds may postdate the Deptford period. The Oakland Mound appears to be clearly Deptford, but all sites have yielded artifacts associated with the Yent Complex. The growth of ceremonialism during the Deptford period along the Gulf coast is generally viewed as indicative of a more complex social organization. Such organization would be expected as populations expanded and the uninhabited coastal areas were decreasing in numbers.

Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period

The Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Period (A.D. 0/100 - 400) follows the Deptford period in Northwest Florida. It is recognized as a fusion of two ceramic traditions (Willey and Woodbury 1942). The Santa Rosa series is a variant of the same types found in the Marksville culture centered along the Gulf Coast and Lower Mississippi River valley. Similarly, the Swift Creek series probably is a variant of the same types in Central Georgia. This fusion of two pottery styles is strikingly different. The Swift Creek series is conoidal-based and complicated stamped, contrasted with the globular shaped, incised, punctated and rocker stamped vessels of the Santa Rosa series (Bense 1998:249; Milanich 1994:151; Willey 1949:544).

The Santa Rosa-Swift Creek culture area stretches along the Gulf Coast from Perdido Bay to St. Andrews Bay and extends to the interior between 50 and 120 kilometers. The pattern of settlement during the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period is much like that of the Late Archaic with sites located on or near the coast, most often around the estuaries of the St. Andrews Bay, Choctawhatchee Bay, Santa Rosa Sound and Pensacola Bay. Site distributions and site size indicate that Santa Rosa-Swift Creek populations preferred the coast for settlement and used interior locations for special purpose, short-term activities (Bense 1998:256-257). Closer examinations of site locations also suggest patterns of site clustering. More systematic surveys of the panhandle, however, are needed to validate this observation (Bense 1998:261-261).



The emerging picture from the coastal panhandle is one of settlement and subsistence continuity from the Late Archaic through the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period. The appearance of burial mounds during the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period may reflect changes in the social and political organization related to population increases. However, despite the resource productivity of the coastal estuarine environments of the western panhandle, increasing population pressures would have forced inhabitants of the region to take advantage of inland resources. This increased exploitation of interior locales is demonstrated by the greater frequency of Weeden Island sites than Deptford or Santa Rosa-Swift Creek.

Weeden Island Period

The Weeden Island Period, named after the type-site in Pinellas County, is best known in the tri-state area of Northwest Florida, South Georgia, and South Alabama, which is considered to be the heartland of the culture. It is also distributed through the northern peninsula down the Gulf coast to Sarasota and Manatee Counties. Like other archaeological cultures, Weeden Island culture has been largely associated with ceramic typologies. Although Weeden Island sites are distributed across the Gulf coastal area and into northern Florida, significant differences in settlement and ceramic assemblages have allowed archaeologists to define several spatial and temporal differences.

Wiley (1949) refers to Weeden Island I and II. Weeden Island I is characterized by the presence of incised, punctated, complicated stamped and plain wares. Weeden Island II is characterized by a decline in incised and punctated wares and by an increased frequency of complicated stamping, particularly in the Northwest Florida region. Percy and Brose (1974) modification of Wiley's chronology was designed specifically for Northwest Florida. In their system, Weeden Island 1 is characterized by a predominance of Swift Creek complicated stamped vessels and the appearance of Weeden Island vessels. Weeden Island 2 is marked by a decrease of Swift Creek complicated stamping and the appearance of new Weeden Island types such as Weeden Island Incised, Tucker Ridge Pinched, and Thomas Simple Stamped. Weeden Island 3 is characterized by the appearance of Wakulla Check Stamped and decline in frequency of complicated stamping. Weeden Island 4 (the onset of Wiley's Weeden II) is characterized by the increase in Wakulla Check Stamped, the decrease of other Weeden Island types and the disappearance of complicated stamping. Wakulla Check Stamped types, with the minor inclusion of cob marked wares and incised and punctated types dominate Weeden Island 5.

Although early Weeden Island sites in Northwest Florida are poorly documented, the pattern of settlement is strikingly similar to preceding periods. In fact, Weeden Island components often overlie earlier site components (i.e., Deptford and Santa Rosa-Swift Creek). Early Weeden Island sites in Northwest Florida are found on the barrier islands as well as on the adjacent mainland close to the freshwater sources. Interior early Weeden Island sites have also been recorded in the Apalachicola River Valley and other river systems of the panhandle.



In Northwest Florida, Wakulla Weeden Island (Percy and Brose's Weeden IV and V) is generally viewed as a period of transition. Wakulla Weeden Island develops out of early Weeden Island cultures and may reflect a dependence on maize agriculture. The classic Weeden Island lifeway begins to develop into the characteristics of the subsequent Fort Walton culture.

Archaeological surveys in the interior of Northwest Florida suggest two differences began to emerge during the Wakulla Weeden Island Period: an increase in interior settlement and occupation of areas previously uninhabited or only sporadically inhabited. These trends may be the result of increasing population pressures, the need for soils suitable for agriculture or changes in environmental conditions. Most Wakulla Weeden Islands sites are not large. These sites probably represent several houses with an associated midden. Some burials were made in what appears to have been family interment mounds near the village.

The dominant ceramic wares in Wakulla Weeden Island sites are Wakulla Check Stamped and Weeden Island Plain. These wares can account for up to 90% of the ceramic assemblage. Wakulla Weeden Island ceramic assemblages west of Walton County may differ slightly because of the presence of types from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama (Mikell 1992). Lithics do not exhibit a high degree of craftsmanship and are made from Tallahatta quartzite or local chert. They include bifacial and unifacial scrapers, turtle-backed scrapers, hafted stemmed scrapers and small flake tools (Milanich 1994:203).

During the late prehistoric period (A.D. 900-1600), the eastern United States saw the appearance of a group of cultures that were roughly similar in configuration. Termed Middle Mississippian, these cultures were characterized by an increased population, a dependence on maize agriculture accompanied by exploitation of plant and animal species, and a ranked form of social organization. This phase is often identifiable archaeologically by the presence of large platform mounds, ceramic vessels (e.g., collared jars with loop handles), and sites oriented along major river valleys.

Fort Walton Period

The variant of the Middle Mississippian tradition in Northwest Florida is known as Fort Walton. Fort Walton developed through the adaptation and adoption of Mississippian traits by local Weeden Island cultures (Milanich 1994:356; Mikell 1992). The Fort Walton culture area extends from the Aucilla River west to Pensacola. Archaeological evidence suggests that the Fort Walton culture was beginning at approximately the same time Mississippian societies were developing in other areas of the Southeast.

Fort Walton exhibits many of the Mississippian characteristics, with the exception of the system in the Tallahassee Hills, which is oriented around lakes and swamps instead of rivers. Fort Walton sites can be characterized as single family homesteads, hamlets, small mound centers, or major mound centers such as the Lake Jackson State Archaeological Site (8LE1). The number of sites appears to increase from the Weeden



Island to Fort Walton period. Whether this represents an increase in population or shifts in site location due to increased reliance on agriculture awaits further research. Over 80% of the recorded sites occur on good agricultural soils; however, late Fort Walton period sites tend to be located at higher topographic levels.

Most of our information on Fort Walton material culture comes from the study of ceramics. Certain general styles are characteristic of Fort Walton pottery. These include incised and punctated motifs and the continuation of complicated stamping and check stamping in the latter part of the period. The type of temper (sand, grog, and shell) can be characteristic of a given area and provide useful ways of identifying the source of a particular specimen.

Little is known of Fort Walton lithic technology. Typically projectile points are small triangular arrow points, although larger stemmed points (similar to Archaic points) were apparently used. Hammerstones, whetstones, greenstone celts, stone discoidals, and limestone artifacts have been found in habitation and mound sites. Shell beads, gorgets, pins, and cups and copper artifacts have been recovered from several sites in north Florida.

Leon-Jefferson Complex

The Leon-Jefferson Complex represents the transformation of the native peoples of the Fort Walton tradition into the Leon-Jefferson complex in response to pressures exerted by the Spanish. The introduction of European goods, diseases, and religion during the Late Fort Walton period had a deep and profound impact on the indigenous culture. The political chiefdoms collapsed from the dramatic population loss resulting from introduced diseases, and the craft work such as ceramics and the manufacture of stone tools suffered a decline in quality and quantity. The Leon-Jefferson complex was basically an acculturation of the Apalachee people into the dominant Spanish way of life using the mission system. The period effectively ended in 1704 with the raids of Colonel James Moore and his Carolina volunteers on the mission towns of the Apalachee.

The settlement patterns of the Leon-Jefferson period are basically the same as the Late Fort Walton. Sites tend to be located near ridge crests or hilltops around ponds and lakes (Tesar 1980:626). A marked population increase is suggested from the Late Fort Walton to the Early Leon-Jefferson period. However, this may be related to site relocations due to increased reliance on agriculture or firewood exhaustion. During the late Leon-Jefferson period, the number of recorded sites also decreased. This decrease may also be a function of the impact of initial contact with the de Soto entrada. During the Mission Period (A.D. 1633 -1704) Apalachee villages tended to be smaller and clustered around mission churches.

Changes in the ceramic inventory from the Early to Late Leon-Jefferson period may be related to depopulation of the region through various factors, such as disease.

Immigrants from the Georgia piedmont would have filled the void in the Early Leon-Jefferson period and ceramic changes late in the period occurred as part of the Spanish



effort to Christianize the Apalachee (Daniel Penton, 1999, personal communication). Early in the Leon-Jefferson period, ceramics are well-made, hard, grit-tempered wares. Late in the period, around 1600, local potters began to make Lamar-inspired vessels; however, the distinguishing characteristic was the inclusion of clay and/or grog as the tempering agent. Later Leon-Jefferson ceramics and settlement patterns were also influenced by interaction with the Spanish.

The most common ceramic vessel shapes tended to be bowls with outward flaring rims, reminiscent of Georgia Lamar patterns. It has been suggested that the change from Fort Walton to Leon-Jefferson came about as the result of absorption of Lamar peoples from central Georgia. This hypothesized movement of people is suggested by the appearance of distinctive central Georgian stamped and incised pottery into the Apalachee area around A.D. 1450 (Tesar 1980:618).

Creek-Seminole Period

The Creek-Seminole Period reflects the last identifiable Indian presence in North Florida during the Historic period, and covers the time when various displaced Indian groups, notably the Muskogee, entered the Northwest Florida area. The Yamassee Wars in 1715 provided the initial flood of refugees, which continued over the next 126 years. The majority of these peoples, coming from Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, would eventually be known as Seminoles. Brushed ceramics and eighteenth and nineteenth century European goods are found in sites of this period.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA

The intent of this historical review is to identify possible locations of any historic sites or the occurrence of events within, or adjacent to, the project area and to determine the potential historical significance of any such findings. To this end books, maps, newspapers, and manuscripts located at the Florida State Archives and Library, the Strozier Library, Florida State University, the Wewahitchka Branch Library, the Bay County Public Library and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands were examined.

The history of northwest Florida, in terms of written documentation, begins in the early sixteenth century with Spanish expeditions into Florida. The Spanish Crown awarded royal charters (*asientos*) to expedition leaders in order to regulate these voyages and assure the Crown of a portion of any valuable resources recovered. However, it is theorized that unknown and unsanctioned expeditions of slave hunters were operating in the area far before any official Spanish voyages were documented (Weber 1992).

Juan Ponce de Leon led the first officially chartered voyage in 1513. Ponce's charter directed him to find and claim for Spain the island of Bimini. However, since the Bahamas were known to the Spanish, it is likely that he was seeking lands that were further north and west. The expedition sighted the Atlantic coast of Florida just north of Cape Canaveral during Easter week in 1513. Ponce's expedition continued south along



the Atlantic coast, through the keys, and on to Charlotte Harbor on the Gulf Coast. It is possible that this expedition explored as far north as Apalachicola. By 1519, Spain had explored enough of Florida to know that it was a peninsula.

Panfilo de Narvaez was granted a royal charter in 1527 to colonize the region north and east of Mexico (around the Gulf of Mexico) and Christianize its people. Problems befell the expedition from the time it left Santa Domingo in early 1528 until they reached the village of Aute on Apalachee Bay in September. Narvaez's expedition presumably never penetrated the interior of the panhandle area. The only archaeological evidence of this expedition comes from two sites in Wakulla County, which contained early 16th century European material. It is unclear whether these artifacts were salvaged from shipwrecks, trade items, or associated with the later de Soto expedition (Bense 1994:246).

During the winter of 1539-1540, Hernando de Soto was the next European to explore the Florida panhandle. After landing at Tampa Bay in May of 1539, the expedition continued north to present-day Tallahassee where they spent the winter at the Apalachee village of Anhaica (A portion of Anhaica was discovered by Calvin Jones in the front yard of the Governor Martin House on Lafayette Street in Tallahassee in 1987). From his base in Anhaica, de Soto sent a scouting party west towards Pensacola. Although de Soto turned his attention to the northwest, the reports of a magnificent bay by this scouting party would influence unsuccessful plans to colonize the Pensacola area by Tristan de Luna y Arrellano in 1559.

The settlement that de Luna established in Pensacola was the first European settlement in what would become the United States. However, the colony was fraught with disaster from the onset. Most of the initial supplies for the expedition were lost to a hurricane that struck the Gulf Coast at the time of the colonists' arrival. The inability of the Spanish to support themselves in this territory doomed the de Luna colony to failure. After the ill-fated de Luna expedition, Spain closed Florida to further exploration in 1561. This order was vetoed only a year later when news of French settlements in northeast Florida reached Spain, prompting the establishment of the city of St. Augustine (Smith 1956:6-7).

Sustained Spanish contact in the area would not occur for almost 40 years when a system of catholic missions was established in 1633 to Christianize the Apalachee Native Americans. By 1674, there were 13 operating missions in the province of Apalachee. Mission San Luis de Talimali, approximately 4 miles west of the present day Florida Capitol Building in Tallahassee, served as the administrative and military capital of the Apalachee missions from 1656 to 1704. The line of Spanish missions in West Florida did not extend far beyond San Luis.

Spanish desires to indoctrinate the Apalachee fulfilled two primary obligations: religious and secular. Religious obligations were closely tied to catholic doctrine and the re-conquest of Spain from the Moors, while secular motives to indoctrinate the Apalachee stemmed from the strategic importance of St. Augustine. St. Augustine, located on Florida's east coast, was established in a relatively infertile area and depended heavily on



a chronically unreliable royal subsidy. The establishment of the missions in the fertile Apalachee Province in 1633 provided a source of food and security to the people of St. Augustine (Shapiro 1987:8-9).

The Apalachee mission system remained in relative order until 1704, when British Colonel James Moore and his Creek Allies attacked and destroyed most of the missions throughout the province. Only the San Luis and San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco missions survived Moore's attack, but as a result, the Spanish burned San Luis and evacuated the province. Many Apalachee survivors escaped to Fort San Marco, south of Tallahassee, while others escaped to Pensacola and Mobile, Alabama. Moore returned to South Carolina with about 1,300 Apalachee prisoners to be used as slaves (Shapiro 1987:9).

At the request of the Spanish government, the population vacuum created by Moore's raids was partly filled by Creeks from Georgia. From roughly 1750 to the 1820s, their settlements were concentrated in the area of present day Tallahassee and along Lake Miccosukee. The settlements on Lake Miccosukee were the main occupations in the old Apalachee Province until the First Seminole War of 1817.

The fledgling United States perceived the Spanish claim to Florida as a threat to its interest. The Gulf of Mexico was a natural boundary and leaders were concerned with Spanish attacks from Florida. Moreover, the lack of control exhibited by the Spanish in Florida concerned the United States government. The United States considered Florida a haven for runaway slaves and was concerned that British traders and adventurers were influencing Indian and Black attitudes which threatened American interests in the region. These concerns, in part, were responsible for what was labeled the First Seminole War of 1817 and 1818 (Wright 1986:202-203).

During the First Seminole War, Andrew Jackson descended the Apalachicola River under presidential approval to chastise hostile Indians and Negroes and follow them into their Florida sanctuaries if necessary (Wright 1986:203). In Florida, Jackson constructed Fort Gadsden north of the city of Apalachicola. From here, he captured the Spanish fort at St. Marks. While at St. Marks, he became concerned with reports of Creek Indians receiving arms and armament from British interests in Pensacola. After a 200-mile march (and with some difficulty from the Spanish stationed there) he took Pensacola for the second time.

On May 29, 1818, Jackson established a provincial American government in the region. This provincial government lasted until February 1819, at which point the Spanish returned to Pensacola. However, by this time, it became clear that Spain had no alternative but to leave Florida under the best terms it could secure. To that end, a treaty of cession was signed by which, in return for Florida, the United States assumed five million dollars worth of Spanish debts to American citizens and dropped its claims to Texas. It took two years for the Spanish government to ratify the treaty. The Second Spanish period in Florida officially ended on July 17, 1821. The next year the United States congress created a territorial government for Florida.



Historical Overview of the Project Area

The first recorded settlement in the area, named Crevecour, was established around modern Mexico Beach by the French in 1717 (USDA 1984:2). For many years, historians have argued about the settlement of the short lived village of Wells in the Panama City area by the British in 1780. According to local legend, in 1783, when Britain returned Florida to Spanish control, the town of Wells was abandoned. Recently, several historians have suggested that Wells was not a settlement, but simply a demarcation of fresh water from a Native American village, or a trader's map (Womack 1998:1). American settlement of Bay County began in 1819, with the establishment of Bay Head, which was shortly followed by Ecofina in 1821, and Old Town (St. Andrews) in 1827 (USDA 1984: 2). A good number of early Bay County settlers had heard of or even seen the region via Andrew Jackson's excursions across Northwest Florida in 1818 (Womack 1998:1).

In the 1830s, the St. Andrews Bay Land Co. owned much of the territory in the St. Andrew's Bay area. They promoted the region to potential settlers and developers, but the area did not gain much popularity until the late 1850s (Womack 1998:1). During the Civil War, the Confederacy offered exemption from conscription to individuals who went to St. Andrews Bay to labor in the salt works (Womack 1998:1). The salt that was created from the highly saline waters of the West Bay was considered one of the Confederacy's most important industrial ventures. The Union army attempted to destroy the salt works on several occasions, sending gunboats to bombard the area, but was never able to fully halt production (Smith 2000: 155). In 1863, the Federal Navy bombarded the town of St. Andrews in an attempt to destroy the salt works once and for all. All thirty-two of the town's buildings were destroyed, and the city would later be rebuilt as Panama City. Salt production was so important and such a profitable business that in 1862 the Florida legislature authorized the production of salt on Florida's coasts to be provided to the other states in the Confederacy. Salt producing companies grew by the score, lining the north, south, and west shores of West Bay and St. Andrews Bay.

The region received its next major population boom with the construction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1885. At this point in time, most of the territory that would become Bay County was part of Washington County. The railroad, which ran across Northwest Florida, opened the area to expansion and settlement (Womack 1998:1). The St. Andrews Bay Railroad and Mining Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio began promoting the region through Florida's first mail-order real estate venture, selling 25 by 82 ft. lots for \$1.25 (Womack 1998:1). A lack of adequate roads, as well as a failed attempt to establish a railroad from Grassy Point on East Bay to Park Point (now St. Andrews Marina) caused the venture to fail. During the same period, a logging and timber settlement called Millville was founded on the east arm of the St. Andrews Bay, and a trading post called Park and later Harrison was established within the present city limits of Panama City (Surber 1950). Finally, in 1908, the Atlanta and St. Andrews Bay Railroad was constructed by A.B. Steele, offering a route for local businesses and industry to ship their goods to larger markets. With adequate transportation routes established, the region was truly opened to expansion. Union army veterans began to



pour into the area, purchasing advertised 50 by 150 ft. lots for \$150 each (Womack 1998:2). On July 1, 1913, Bay County officially separated from Washington County with a large barbeque celebration at McKenzie Park (Womack 1998: 2).

Panama City would grow to become the largest city on the bay. In 1906 real estate developer Colonel Robert L. McKenzie founded the Gulf Coast Development Company in Harrison with the idea of developing the area as the Gulf outlet for rail commerce from Atlanta. The railroad and port would extend the route from Atlanta to the Pacific via the Panama Canal, plans for which had been approved by the U.S. government in 1902 and the construction of which had just begun earlier in 1906. In 1908, the name of the community of Harrison was consequently changed to Panama City, with its formal incorporation as a city later that year. In 1925 the communities of Panama City, Millville, and St. Andrew were merged as Greater Panama City (Surber 1950). Though Panama City never became the Gulf terminus of the Panama Canal, it did continue to grow and flourish during the early years of the twentieth century as a major timber producer.

In the early days of Bay County, after the salt works of the Civil War, and before the construction of Highway 98 in 1929, three major industries formed the backbone of the Bay County regional economy: fishing, turpentine, and lumber. Since the earliest settlements Bay County communities used fishing as an economic mainstay. Many plantations used mullet as a primary foodstuff for feeding their slave populations. Until ice became available in 1908, salting was the primary means of preserving the harvested fish (Womack 1998:100). A pickling industry eventually developed to deal with the large amount of fish being caught and shipped to other areas. Barrels of fish pickled in brine, weighing 200 lbs., were guaranteed to remain good for one year (Womack 1998:100). Although the fishing industry was lucrative, a lack of adequate means of transportation meant that fishermen had to confine their catches to a relatively local market. The construction of the railroad in 1908 meant that Bay County fishermen could greatly expand their marketing range, and thus expand their profit margins. Fishing became an even larger industry in Bay County, and remains important to this day.

Another important industry to the early Bay County settlers was the harvesting and processing of turpentine. The turpentine industry had been established in the Bay County region prior to the Civil War, but it was not until 1897, when A.J. Gay established a still near his home, that the industry really began to take off. Workers cut ~~at~~ "faces" into the pine trees to drain resin, which were collected into boxes or cups. Ceramic turpentine cups, or herdy cups, are still prevalent in many forested areas of Florida to this day. These cups were then emptied into large buckets, which were subsequently emptied into 50 gallon barrels that were hauled to stills for processing (Womack 1998:176). The turpentine industry was termed ~~naval stores~~ "naval stores" due to the fact that a large amount of the processed product was used to seal ships, making them waterproof and sea worthy. Naval stores were used in many products including paint thinner, pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubber, soap, and nylon (Womack 1998:176). Turpentine camps were described as dismal places, set far away from society, with poor conditions and long work hours. Many turpentine manufacturers turned to convicts as a source of cheap labor.



These prison labor camps became notorious for their harsh punishments and terrible living conditions. The practice of leasing convicts for labor was abolished in 1923 (Womack 1998:176). In 1911, the naval stores in the region hit their peak production, but the onset of the Great Depression meant the end for the industry as a whole. Many turpentine laborers went on to work at the International Paper Company Mill (established in 1931 in Panama City) where they could earn nearly as much in one hour as a full day of work in the camps (Womack 1998:176).

Starting in the late 1800s, timber companies began harvesting large quantities of the local forests in the Bay County region. By the time of the Great Depression the area surrounding St. Andrews Bay was described as a wasteland, with hundreds of mill workers unemployed due to a lack of resources. Seeing an opportunity in Florida's ability to grow pines capable for pulp production in 15-20 years, the International Paper Company established the first paper mill in Florida (located east of Millville). This mill was the beginning of a very lucrative industry for the area, and offered workers pension plans, hospitalization insurance and much higher wages than available through most other employment sources (Womack 1998:3).

The construction of U.S. Highway 98, the establishment of the International Paper Company, The Great Depression, and the subsequent onset of World War II ushered in a new era for Bay County. The opening of Tyndall Field (now Tyndall Air Force Base) in 1941, the Wainwright Shipyard (at Dyer Point), and the Naval Section Base (opened in 1942) made the region important for military production, training, and homeland defense (Womack 1998:3). Military interests continue to play a vital role in the region to this day. While other industries have since come into the region, timber, maritime-oriented businesses, the neighboring military bases, and tourism have remained the mainstay of the regional economy.

While the Bay County railroad industry has closer roots to Panama City and West Bay, its timber industry can be directly linked to the development of the town of St. Joseph and the two bays closest to it—St. Joseph Bay and East Bay. In the early 1900s when the possibility of making paper from southern wood became apparent, Alfred I. du Pont and his brother-in-law, Edward Ball, surveyed the Northwest Florida region. Encouraged by what they found, du Pont purchased 60,000 acres of Northwest Florida timberland. This was the start of a substantial and continuing program of land acquisition. In 1933 du Pont, with the help of Ed Ball, acquired an additional 240,000 acres of timber and control of the Apalachicola Northern Railroad Company, St. Joseph Telephone and Telegraph Company, St. Joseph Land Development Company, St. Joe Dock and Terminal Company, and the Port St. Joe Company.

With the acquisition of these properties, du Pont began a large-scale rehabilitation program for the town now renamed Port St. Joe, transforming the fishing village into a modern community. The St. Joe Paper Company was established in 1936, a year after Alfred I. du Pont died. The mill went into operation in 1938 employing more than 750 people, a larger number than the total population of the town before construction on the mill began. Over time, the mill continued to expand and the community grew larger.



Recently, St. Joe Paper Company sold its paper mill and it has since been closed and dismantled (Ziewitz and Wiaz 2004).

Historical Overview of the Community of Callaway

The city of Callaway began as a lumber and turpentine center with the establishment of a sawmill by E. G. Langston in the 1850s and the construction of a turpentine still by Mack Rogerson in the late 1890s (Smith 2000). Langston used the boiler from a steamboat he purchased in Apalachicola to power his mill. Langston's mill was destroyed by a hurricane in 1858, but the boiler was reused to operate a salt harvesting facility for the confederacy during the Civil War (Smith 2000:75). In 1898, Pitt M. Callaway, a Baptist minister from Eufala, Alabama, purchased the Langston homestead and rebuilt the old sawmill. Planning to make the site a great seaport, Callaway hired a Birmingham surveyor named Henry Roelfs to survey the new community, which the minister named after himself. The inability to fund the construction of a railroad and the associated terminus forced the Reverend to sell Callaway to Moses N. Carlisle, his father-in-law, who settled there in 1902. Moses Carlisle later moved to Oregon in 1923 and left the town of Callaway to his children. His daughter, Lillian, later married George Mortimer West, an early promoter and developer of the St. Andrews and Panama City area. The community of Callaway was first incorporated in 1936 to thwart an attempt to relocate the local school. The school was not moved, and the incorporation of the community became inactive. It was reincorporated in 1964 and the charter was amended in 1966 to designate Callaway as a city instead of a town. It has grown steadily since that time.

Historical Overview of the Community of Cook

The community known as Cook, the original name for the Cook Bayou area, is located near Callaway. It is currently unknown for whom the area was named, but local speculation points to a man who operated a Sunday School in the area (Womack 1998: 39). The history of the Cook region begins in the mid-1830s, when a presidential order reserved the area for the procurement of live oaks for shipbuilding (Womack 1998: 39). Two Mexican War veterans constructed a steam powered saw mill on Laird Bayou, just east of the project area, in the 1840s. Settlers claimed that the remains of this mill, as well as several Confederate salt works, could be seen along the bayou well into the 1880s (Womack 1998:39). The homestead of Emil Schmidt is recorded by the Florida Master Site File as being located south of Highway 22. Emil Schmidt, who was born in Germany, is noted for homesteading 80 acres along the modern U.S. Highways 22 and 2297. He created a model farm on which he grew pears, peaches, sugarcane, cassava, and several other fruits and vegetables. Becoming somewhat of an area attraction, visitors and tourists took special trips up the East Bay just to visit his farm (Womack 1998:39).

Historical Overview of the Community of Allanton

Just to the southeast of Callaway on the north side of East Bay was the community of Baxter. The community was founded on the homestead of Lewis C. Davis, who ran a



general store there and also erected a sawmill in 1885. Salt works operated by members of the Parker family were located at Baxter during the Civil War. A U.S. Homestead certificate was issued to Robert V. Deadrick on June 2, 1896 for a land parcel in what would eventually become the Allanton community. This parcel, in addition to a second parcel Deadrick purchased from W.B Lassitter on October 27, 1897 was purchased by Andrew Allan on April 4, 1901. (Century Pioneer Family Farm certificate application, 2007) Part of this sale included a saw mill and steam engine which had been constructed by Deadrick in 1888. The mill was renamed the Allan Lumber Company. John Beadnell opened a brick yard in Allanton in 1906. (Smith 2000:83)

The namesake of Allanton, Andrew Allan, migrated with his family from Michigan to south Georgia, where they then built barges and “floated down the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola Rivers to East Point” with several other families. They then established the community of Allanton on east St. Andrews Bay. Andrew Allan had three sons who played a prominent role in East Bay history. The Allan homestead has been continuously owned within the Allan family for more than a century. During that time, the farmstead grew from 398 acres to 535 acres. (Century Pioneer Family Farm certificate application, 2007)

A post office was established at Allanton on December 30, 1902. A school was also established in the community in the early 1900s with 21 students enrolled at its peak year. The post office later closed on November 15, 1933 and was moved to Farmdale. (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:2) The school closed in 1942 and the remaining students were sent to nearby Callaway to attend classes. (Smith 2000:83) Of the 122 churches recorded in Bay County in 1939, the Bayview Missionary Baptist Church was the only one recorded in the community of Allanton. (*A Preliminary List of Religious Bodies in Florida* 1939:9)

Historical Overview of the Community of Brannonville

Along U.S. Highway 231 are several older communities that have been in existence since the 1800s. Brannonville, located on U.S. 231 near Star Avenue, received its name from the Brannon family who were early residents and dairy farmers. Jack Gay had a seafood restaurant and night club in the area in the 1930s.

Historical Overview of the Community of Bayou George

The community of Bayou George is located at the head of Bayou George Creek on U.S. 231. It once was a transportation route for goods being transported to the bay and U.S. 231 was the only road connecting St. Andrews Bay with Washington and Jackson Counties. In 1827, Bayou George Creek, then called East Creek, was crossed by a ferry operated by Henry Grant. The first bridge was built there in 1893, and a dock was built into the creek to handle traffic to Bay Head. In the early 1900s there was a turpentine still here and a commissary for workers. In the 1920s, Roger Berg of New York planned a real estate development for Bayou George. He formed the St. Andrews Development Company and purchased land from T.B. Young. He had it platted for home sites, but the



lots were slow in selling and he was forced into bankruptcy. A commune for a group of Norwegian immigrants was planned in 1926, but it too failed.

Historical Overview of the Community of Youngstown

Another community along U.S. 231 and the Bay Line Railroad is Youngstown. The community was first called Lawrence, after an early settler in the area. In the early 1900s, T. B. Young constructed a turpentine still and a commissary adjacent to the railroad and called it the Youngstown Naval Stores Company. A small village began to grow in the area. The Youngstown Naval Stores Company was sold to the McBride family in the 1920s and it closed in the 1930s. The land was purchased by C. B. Waller in 1940 and used as a grass sod farm. Several developments were begun in the Youngstown area during this time, but they never prospered.

Historical Overview of the Community of Overstreet

Located on State Road 386 in Gulf County between Wewahitchka and Mexico Beach, Overstreet is positioned on the Intracoastal Waterway. At the request of George Overstreet, the community's post office was established on August 28, 1913. This post office was operated in "Miss Lillie Scott's corncrib" and later across the canal at Patrick's Store. Ms. Scott and Mr. Thomas Patrick served as postmaster, respectively. (Mount-Douds 2007:111) The Overstreet post office was discontinued on August 15, 1928 when it was moved to Blountstown.

In Overstreet's early years a ferry operated to allow passage across the canal. A barge was later constructed and called the Overstreet Floating Bridge. Completed in 1952 of scrap and salvage materials, it was to provide a temporary crossing at the Intracoastal Waterway. This swing barge remained in operation until the late 1980s when a permanent bridge was constructed. (8GU30; Florida Master Site File Bridge Inventory Form 1983:1)

The Overstreet School was built in the first decade of the 20th century and was the first of three schools in the area. The structure later became a community church in the 1950s with the Methodist Church providing pastors. The building was used as a church until the late 1970s.

Records indicate that the fire tower at Overstreet was moved from Farmdale around 1941 or 1942. In 1947, it was one of 122 fire towers in existence around the state. In Gulf County, other fire towers were located at Wettapo, White City and Odena. Forester Archie Marshall's wife Verna Merrell attended the Overstreet fire tower for decades.

According to local informants a number of the residential structures were floated down the Intracoastal Waterway to Overstreet from other locations. Many citizens were involved in the local turpentine industry, including numerous African-American residents. Pioneer families include the Patricks, Guillfords and Hardys.



PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND PREDICTIVE MODEL

Background research at the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) was conducted for the presence of cultural resources within the APE and for previous cultural resources assessments conducted within a one mile radius of the APE. Details of the FMSF search are provided in the tables below. **None of the previously recorded historic properties in Table 2 are within the APE.**

Previous Cultural Resources Assessments

Sixteen previously recorded cultural resources assessments have been performed within the vicinity of the project corridor. Detailed information about these assessments can be found in the table below.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Properties within one mile of the alternative alignments

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Type</u>	<u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>SHPO NR Determination</u>	<u>Within APE</u>
8BY1047	Walker Bayou	Extractive Site	Aboriginal	Ineligible	N
8BY1048	Tortoise Hill	Extractive Site	Aboriginal	Ineligible	N
8BY1087	Harmon's	Low Density Scatter	Weeden Island	Ineligible	N
8BY1088	Salt Creek	Low Density Scatter	Aboriginal	Ineligible	N
8BY110	Farmdale	Prehistoric Mound(s)	Swift Creek	Not Evaluated	N
8BY1338	Goden Key Site	Terrestrial	Prehistoric-Unspecified	Ineligible	N
8BY195	TAFB Aboriginal 8	Low Density Scatter	Fort Walton, Weeden Island	Not Evaluated	N
8BY27	Laughton's Bayou Mound A	Prehistoric Burial Mound	Weeden Island I	Not Evaluated	N
8BY28	Laughton's Bayou Mound B	Prehistoric Burial Mound	Weeden Island	Not Evaluated	N
8BY32	Farmdale	Burial Mounds	Weeden Island	Not Evaluated	N
8BY794	Sandy Creek Mouth East Side	Low Density Scatter, Historic Refuse	American-20 th Century, Ft. Walton, Swift Creek, Weeden Island	Not Evaluated	N
8BY814	Lonesome Pine	Terrestrial	Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	Not Evaluated	N
8BY815	Two Hollies	Terrestrial	Middle Archaic	Ineligible	N
8BY893	Lathrop Bayou	Building Remains, Extractive Site, Farmstead, Historic Refuse, Terrestrial	American 20 th Century, Mid-20 th Century	Ineligible	N
8BY938	44 th Street	Low Density Scatter	Weeden Island	Ineligible	N
8BY958	Emil T. Schmidt Homestead	Building Complex	19 th Century	Listed on NRHP	N
8GU030	Overstreet Bridge	Historic Bridge	Built 1952	Not Evaluated (destroyed)	N
8GU078	Overstreet Southeast	Low Density Scatter	Weeden Island	Not Evaluated	N
8GU84	Wetappo Creek	Campsite, Prehistoric lithics- non-quarry, Dense Artifact Scatter	Archaic-Unspecified, Late Archaic, Transitional (1000 B.C. to 700 B.C.)	Ineligible	N



Table 3. Previously Recorded Assessments in the Vicinity of the Gulf Coast Parkway

<u>DHR #</u>	<u>Assessment Title</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Year</u>
44	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Mexico Beach 201 Wastewater Treatment Facility, Bay and Gulf Counties, FL.	Miller, James	1976
138	Partial Cultural Resource Inventory of Tyndall Air Force Base, FL.	Knudsen, Gary; Stoutamire, James	1979
284	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment Survey of Bay County 201 Wastewater Treatment Facility.	Miller, James	1976
297	Cultural Resources Survey of Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc., Overhead Transmission Line	Clute, Janet R.	1981
789	Trip Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Three Upland Disposal Sites on the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway, Bay County, FL.	Gibbens, Dorothy	1981
1134	Proposed Replacement of the Overstreet Bridge over the Intercoastal Waterway on SR386 in Gulf County, FL.	Browning, William D.	1986
1387	Cultural Resources Investigation at Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, FL.	Janice, Campbell; Thomas, Prentice	1985
2561	A Cultural Resources Assessment Report of the Gaskin to Wewahitchka 115 KV Transmission Line, Bay and Gulf Counties, Florida.	Brooms, MacDonald B.	1990
2717	Archaeological Survey of the Planned Gulf County Meter Station.	Athens, William	1991
3242	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR-75 (US-231)	Irwin, C. L. and Carl McMurray	1992
3443	Archaeological Survey of the Planned Panama City North Meter Station and Lateral	Athens, William P.	1992
6433	An Archaeological Assessment of the Mexico Beach/St. Joe-Arvida Project, Bay County, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2001
6592	Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Inventory of Proposed Additional Facilities and Corridor Alignments Associated with the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase V Expansion Gulf Power Lateral in BY and WS Counties	Labadia, Catherine	2001
6657	Reconnaissance Survey, Sandy Creek Tract, Bay County, FL.	Myer, Joseph; Thomas, Prentice	2001
6808	Cultural Resources Assessment Addendum. An Archaeological Assessment of a 50-Acre Addition to the Mexico Beach/St. Joe-Arvida Project, Bay County, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2002
6989	An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Mexico Beach River Camp, Bay County, FL.	Bland, Myles; Handley, Brent	2002
7444	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Gulf to Bay Highway PD&E Study Area, Gulf and Bay Counties, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2002
8973	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bay Industrial Park Expansion, Bay County, Florida	Causey, Phillip	2003
10512	An Archaeological Assessment of the Mexico Beach/St. Joe-Arvida Annexation Parcel, Bay County, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2004
10893	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed Bylsma Manor Subdivision in Bay County.	Earnest, Tray	2004
12219	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bonfire Beach Tract, Bay County, FL.	Stickler, Justin	2005
12243	Cultural Resources Investigations, Wetappo Creek Development Project, Gulf County, Florida	Campbell, L. Janice and Carrie Williams	2005
12779	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sagebrush Road Development Tract, Bay County, Florida	Cremer, David E.	2006

Predictive Model

Predictive models stratify project areas into zones of potential for the identification of sites and cultural resources based upon the location of certain environmental variables. The importance of each of these variables depends upon their location within a certain environmental (or cultural) setting. For example, a majority of known sites are located



near water sources, often on topographically high, well drained soils. The occurrence of a fresh water source located near well drained soils increases the probability of identifying an archaeological site within the project boundaries (especially within the area the two occur together). If a water source or well drained soils are not located together within a project tract, the probability of locating a site decreases. If neither are located within the project vicinity, the probability of site occurrence decreases dramatically. Many environmental factors can affect the probability of locating cultural resources within a given area. For example, the importance of water in an area will be diminished if another resource with more limited distribution, such as high-quality stone for producing tools, is available. In areas of low topographic relief and abundant wetlands, higher elevations relative to the surrounding terrain would be considered more likely to contain sites.

Four environmental factors are typically employed in predicting site locations: soil type (soil drainage), distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to an area that provides abundant resources, and topography. Soil drainage qualities and relative elevation determine if an area will retain water or stay relatively dry. Soils with poor drainage characteristics tend to retain water and be seasonally, if not permanently, flooded. Although wet areas can contain abundant wildlife and plant resources, they make relatively poor habitation areas when better-drained locations are available.

Fresh and potable water was an important resource for prehistoric and early historic populations. During the Paleoindian and Early Archaic cultural stages (14,000-6,500 B.C.), access to water was more restricted due to drier climatic conditions. Fresh water during these early periods would have been primarily accessed through sinkholes and aquifer-fed rivers. During later cultural periods, ponds, lakes, and even depressional wetlands provided abundant sources of fresh water.

Often, historic period sites are located in the same general area as prehistoric archaeological sites. This is often the result of environmental conditions found desirable by both groups: better-drained upland knolls, fresh and potable water, location in proximity to transportation routes (i.e. historic trails and major rivers) and location in proximity to specific resources (i.e. harvestable and often marketable resources). In most areas, use of the land during the earliest historic periods was probably limited; occupations from these periods would have been of such short duration that evidence of parties crossing the project vicinity is almost impossible to detect archaeologically.

During the nineteenth century (post-1821), historic settlement tended to follow the isolated homestead or farmstead pattern. Individual families or groups of related families often built homesteads on the better-drained hardwood hammocks. There were usually several miles between these settlements to allow room for fields. Communities grew along transportation routes, especially in areas where transportation routes and access to harvestable resources converged.



In early 2009, a predictive model was developed for the unevaluated corridors of the Gulf Coast Parkway project. The predictive model was developed using information regarding previously recorded sites and surveys obtained from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) coupled with physiographic variables (relative elevation, distance to fresh water, and soil types) in western Gulf and eastern Bay Counties. Areas where the soils were at least somewhat poorly to moderately well-drained along sand ridges, and those areas along or near substantial fresh water bodies were considered to be high/moderate probability. Areas that are frequently inundated or consist of wetland vegetation species, as well as areas that are not located within close vicinity to fresh water were considered to have a low potential for the presence of cultural material and therefore were considered to be low probability. A technical memorandum describing the development of this model and the results of a preliminary field assessment are provided in Appendix E. Copies of this memorandum were forwarded to FHWA and DHR in 2007.

RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Field Methodology

Fieldwork for the Gulf Coast Parkway was conducted in 2006 and 2007, and March to April 2009. In addition to the examination of the information in the Florida Master Site file, the records of the Bay, Calhoun and Gulf County property appraiser's database, the Division of State Lands database, Bay County Historical Society, and the Bay County Public Library were also examined prior to the start of the historical structure or archaeological field survey. Historic aerial photographs from the Florida Aerial Photography website (<http://smathersnt13.uflib.ufl.edu/fta2/>) were also consulted. Original plat maps and surveyor's notes were also consulted in an effort to locate historic trails or other historic features.

A pedestrian survey was conducted over the exposed ground surface to look for the presence of artifacts. Surface visibility was very good throughout the project, but excellent along the sandy ridges and hilltops in the northern portions of the project area. The entirety of the alignments was tested for subsurface material, with the exception of areas displaying standing water. Shovel test units (STUs) were conducted at 100-meter intervals along parallel transects for the majority of the alignments. This was due to overall low topography and wet soils. Areas that displayed a higher probability for the recovery of cultural remains (i.e. well drained soils, access to fresh water, favorable resource procurement location, relatively higher elevations, etc.) were tested at 50-meter intervals or 25-meter intervals, depending on the nature of the area and which determinates were present.



Each shovel test measured approximately 50 cm in diameter and was excavated to a depth of at least one meter below ground surface or until encountering water or culturally sterile subsoil. All excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth or troweled through when conditions did not facilitate screening. All STUs were backfilled immediately upon completion of excavation. STU locations were recorded on 1" = 200' aerial photographs, and fieldnotes were recorded that describe soil condition, STU depth, and cultural stratigraphy. If positive shovel tests were present, additional STUs were excavated at 25 meter intervals in four cardinal directions until negative STUs were encountered.

Historic Structures Survey

The historic structures survey conducted for the Gulf Coast Parkway alternative alignments consisted of an evaluation of the historic resources in the APE as described in the previous section of this report. Historic structures include, but are not limited to, buildings, structures, objects, or districts. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document the significance of such properties in the APE.

Prior to beginning the field survey of the alternative alignments, a review of available literature, records and documents pertaining to the project study area was conducted. This involved a review of previous sites and architectural surveys and individual properties listed in the Florida Master Site File that are located in or near the current study area, cultural resource survey reports, published histories, and unpublished reports. In addition, other information relative to the research was obtained from the Bay, Calhoun and Gulf County Property Appraiser's Offices, the Florida Collection housed at the Florida State Library and Division of State Lands database. Information regarding the history of the project area was also obtained from the Bay County Historical Society and Bay County Public Library. Valuable information was gathered from the local informants listed below.

- David L. Taunton, owner of the old Overstreet School.
- Elmo J. and Shirley A. Sander, owners of 281 N. Canal Drive, Overstreet, Gulf County.
- Joseph A. Anderson, Florida Division of Forestry District Director, Panama City, Bay County.
- Barbara Harmon, wife of Samuel L. "Bubba" Harmon, owner of 1011 C.R. 386, Bay County.
- John D. Ayers, III, owner of 3417 C.R. 386, Overstreet, Gulf County.
- Susan Allan Galis White, owner of the Allan Farmstead, Bay County.
- Marlene Womack, local historian and published author, Panama City, Bay County.
- Mr. James Beach, resides at 9608 Majette Tower Road, near the cemetery.



Field personnel also conducted interviews of occupants of the each historic structure recorded during this assessment.

Assessing the condition of each historic structure is part of the information compiled for a survey. Condition standards have been established by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior, although the assessment is subjective, determined by a surveyor's visual inspection at the time of documentation. It is based on such things as the overall structure and architectural integrity of a building, the integrity of its roof, exterior wall fabric(s), porches and windows. The surveyors did not go onto private property unless invited to do so by the owner.

The following describes the criteria used for evaluation of properties for inclusion in the NRHP and is taken from guidelines published by the U. S. Department of Interior:

Criteria for Evaluation

The following describes the criteria used for evaluation of properties for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* and is taken from guidelines published by the U. S. Department of Interior. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association, and:

- A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;
- B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to pre-history or history.

Certain properties shall not ordinarily be considered for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places*. They include cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:



- A) a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
- B) a building or structure moved from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
- C) a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life;
- D) a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;
- E) a reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;
- F) a property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance;
- G) a property achieving significance within the last fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.

LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

Any artifacts recovered during this assessment were washed, identified, counted, and bagged in the Archaeology Lab at the Atkins Tallahassee office. All artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and copies of this report will be curated to accepted professional standards at the Atkins Tallahassee Office.

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

A total of 2,587 STUs were excavated during the Gulf Coast Parkway assessment. All test units were negative and no evidence of intact cultural deposits was encountered. The cultural resources assessment of the project resulted in the identification and evaluation of nine historic structures, a historic cemetery, two archaeological sites, one historic resource group, and three linear resources (see table below). 8GU187 and 8GU193 were



originally recorded during assessments of the original alternatives. However, alignments adjacent to these resources have been eliminated from consideration. Figure 3 presents a project overview map depicting the alignment alternatives and the historic properties recorded and evaluated during this assessment. Figures 4 and 5 are aerial photographs depicting the location of the historic structures recorded and evaluated during the assessment in Gulf and Bay Counties. Aerial photographs showing the location of Allanton Farmstead (BY1348), the Kent Cemetery (BY1362), Kent/Majette (BY1364) and Lloyd Hall Homestead (BY212) are also provided in this section.

Table 4. Recorded and Evaluated Historic Properties

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Site Name/Address</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
BY1348 (Allanton Farmstead)	14311 Allanton Road	Potentially Eligible, Criteria A, B and C
BY1349	1011 C.R. 386	Not Eligible
BY1362*	Kent Cemetery	Not Eligible
BY1364	Kent / Majette	Not Eligible
BY1365	Tram Road	Not Eligible
BY1366	Atlanta & St. Andrews Railroad	Not Eligible
BY1515	Kent / Majette Tram	Not Eligible
CA212	Lloyd Hall Homestead	Not Eligible
GU186*	130 Post Office Lane, Overstreet	Not Eligible
GU187 (Fire Tower)*	178/191 Cardinal Street, Overstreet	Potentially Eligible, Criterion C
GU188*	280 North Canal Drive, Overstreet	Not Eligible
GU189*	281 N. Canal Drive, Overstreet	Not Eligible
GU190*	445 Floating Bridge Road, Overstreet	Not Eligible
GU191*	3320 C.R. 386, Overstreet	Not Eligible
GU192*	3417 C.R. 386, Overstreet	Not Eligible
GU193 (Overstreet School/Church)*	Hummingbird Avenue	Potentially Eligible, Criteria A and C

***not within the APE**

The following is a description of the historic properties recorded and evaluated during the Phase I assessment of the Gulf Coast Parkway. FMSF site forms and accompanying maps are included in Appendix D. Architectural historical Laura Lee Corbett conducted the historic structure evaluations for this assessment.



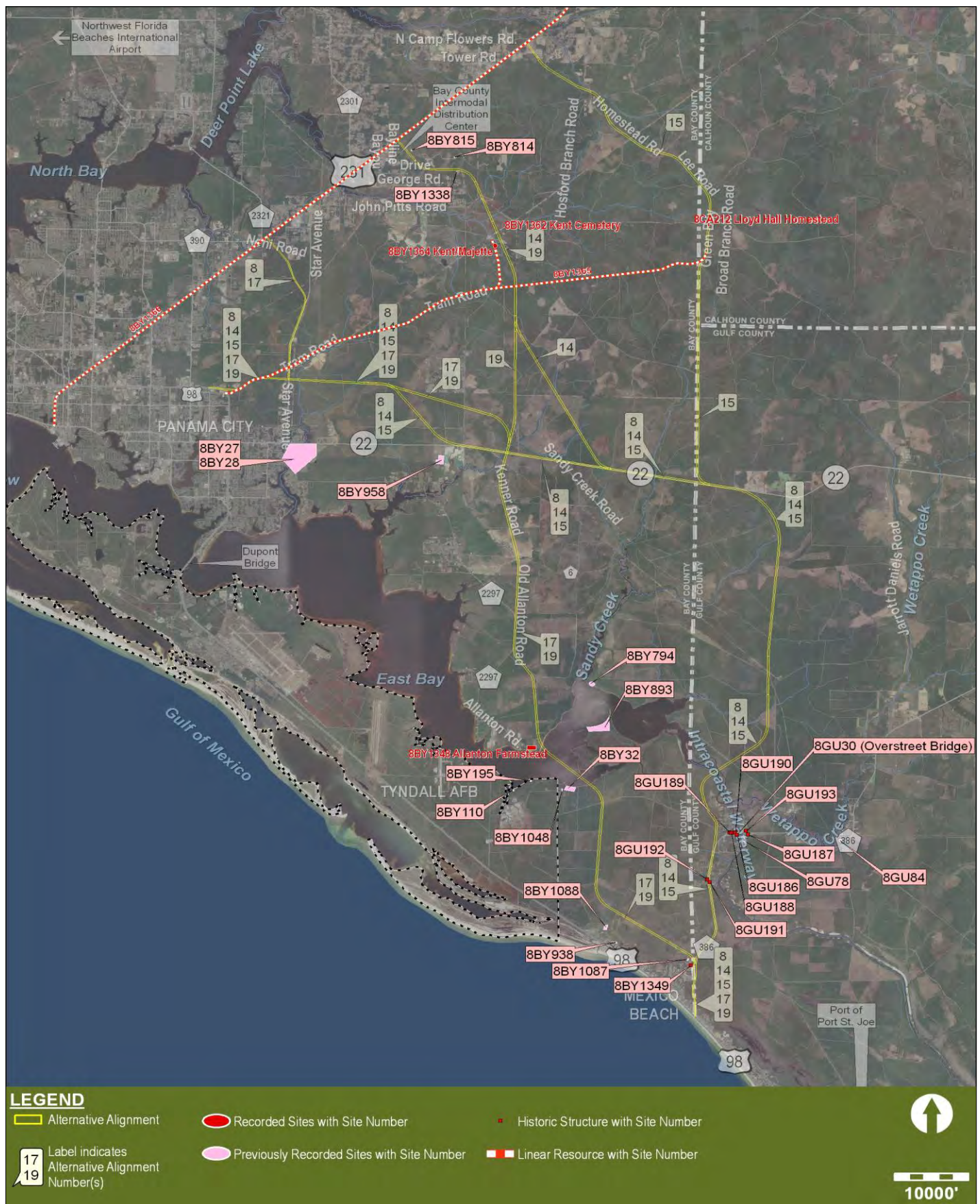


Figure 3. Overview Map Depicting Alternative Alignments and Newly and Previously Recorded Historic Properties

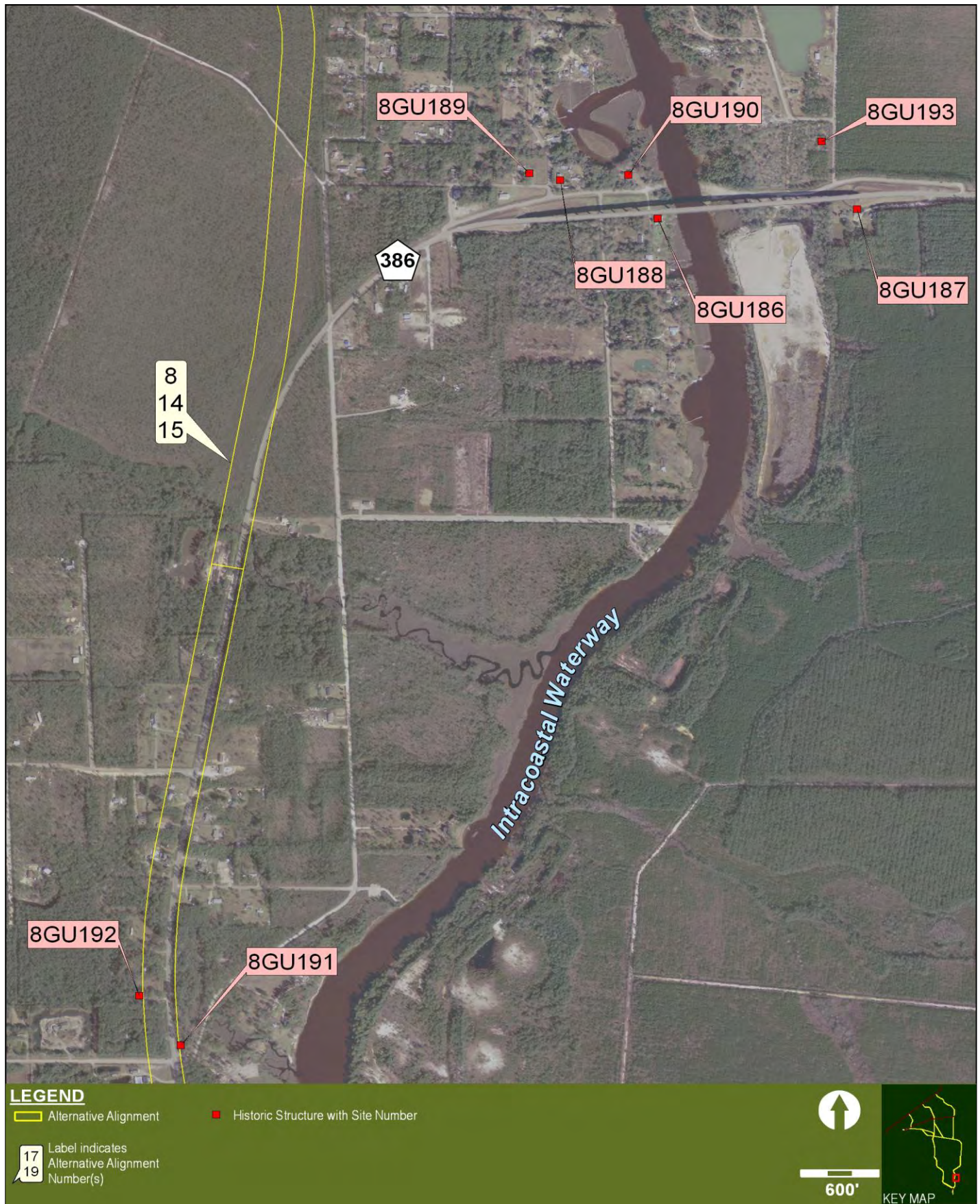


Figure 4. Gulf County Historic Structures Location

8GU186 – 130 Post Office Lane

8GU186 is a frame vernacular house constructed in the 1930s. It is located in Overstreet at 130 Post Office Lane, basically under the Overstreet Bridge. It was moved to its current location by barge. The house has been heavily altered throughout the years, but currently appears in excellent condition. Alterations include an incised porch with the addition of Victorian style supports, an oriel window added to the façade and an enclosed porch on the rear.



Figure 5. 8GU186

Dock access to the Intracoastal Waterway is located in the back yard. The home is on or near the site of the original Overstreet Post Office and Store, which have been moved to the Nicholson Farm House restaurant in Havana, Gadsden County. This structure is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* due to significant alterations to the façade, not embodying a specific type, and not being considered significant to regional or state history.

8GU187 – Overstreet Firetower

The Overstreet Firetower is located at 178/191 Cardinal Street next to the Overstreet Bridge. Records indicate that it was moved in 1941 or 1942 from nearby Farmdale and was later renovated in 1954. In 1947 it was one of 122 fire towers in existence around the state. In Gulf County, other fire towers were located at Wettapo, White City and Odena. The associated attendant's house was built around 1961. It replaced the original fire tower attendant's home which was demolished along with a chicken coop and outhouse. Forester Archie Marshall's wife Verna Merrell attended the tower for decades. The fire tower is currently owned by the Division of Forestry.



Figure 6. Overstreet Firetower, 8GU187

The fire tower is individually eligible to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion C: the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction. There are few remaining firetowers in the state of Florida. This firetower is

known to pre-date 1941 and has been at its present location for more than 65 years. The structure possesses integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The Overstreet Firetower (8GU187) was originally adjacent to alternative alignment, but this alignment has been removed from consideration.

8GU188 – 280 North Canal Drive

8GU188 is a frame vernacular house that appears to be historic by materials and construction, though it is unknown in which year this structure was built. It is located in Overstreet, at 280 North Canal Drive. Though it has much of the original fabric on the exterior including siding and roofing materials, a large enclosed addition to the front obscures much of the home along with an open garage made of scrap metal.



Figure 7. 8GU188

A separate metal shed is also present on the property. This house structure was moved to its current location by barge in the 1970s. It is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* because it does not embody a specific type, and is not considered significant to regional or state history.

8GU189 – 281 North Canal Drive

The home at 281 North Canal Drive was moved by barge from Chattahoochee between 1983 and 1985. The date of construction of the frame vernacular structure is unknown. Alterations include the addition of plywood exterior siding, new piers, replacement windows and an addition to the back of the structure. Heart pine floors and cypress construction are still present on the interior.



Figure 8. 8GU189

Old growth pecan trees may be found on the property. There were three "turpentine" houses in the nearby vicinity that have since been demolished. A brick yard and turpentine still were also in the vicinity at one time. 8GU189 is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* because it has been altered, it does not embody a specific type, and is not considered significant to regional or state history.

8GU190 – 445 Floating Bridge Road

This brick, ranch style house, was constructed in 1958. It is located in Overstreet, at 445 Floating Bridge Road. It has a small overhang above the entrance, and a screened porch on the south side. The house is located directly off of the Intracoastal Waterway. The residence is located immediately adjacent (to the north) of the original Overstreet floating bridge site, now the site of the permanent bridge.



Figure 9. 8GU190

The property may be associated with the original Patrick pioneer family. It is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* because it does not embody a specific type, and is not considered significant to regional or state history.

8GU191

8GU191 is a masonry vernacular building currently being used as a commercial office near the community of Overstreet. It is not known in which year the building was constructed. This structure was once part of the Guilford Dairy property. The Guillfords were an original Overstreet pioneer family. The dairy was run by Pop Guillford and a family member currently runs a business out of the building. It is located off of CR 386.



Figure 10. 8GU191

8GU191 is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* because it does not embody a specific type, and is not considered significant to regional or state history.

8GU192 – 3417 County Road 386

8GU192 is a frame vernacular house. It is located at 3417 County Road 386, near the community of Overstreet. The residence is covered with asbestos shingle siding and features exposed rafter tails. The front porch has been fully enclosed by plywood and the windows have been replaced. 8GU192 is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* because the façade has been significantly altered, it does not embody a specific type, and is not considered significant to regional or state history.



Figure 11. 8GU192

8GU193 – Old Overstreet School House / Community Church

8GU193 is the Old Overstreet School House/Community Church. This building was constructed in the early 1900s, and was one of the original buildings in Overstreet. It was constructed as a community project by the founding families of Overstreet: the Patricks, the Guilfords, and the Hardys. It served as a school house until the 1950s, at which point it began service as a church.



Figure 12. 8GU193

The church was non-denominational, but most often featured Methodist pastors who were invited to preach for certain periods of time. The school is constructed of balloon wood frame supported by cypress timber with square notching resting on a foundation of brick piers. The exterior has flush wood siding and a cross gabled roof. The bell tower on the north elevation has decorative cladding of diamond and coursed pattern shingles. It is capped by a hip roof with wide eave overhang, exposed brackets & covered with asbestos shingles. The bell tower exhibits Prairie style lines with Folk Victorian detailing in the wood shingles. Use of the structure was discontinued in the late 1970s, and it has been vacant since (Taunton 2007). The current owner is David L. Taunton, a local historian.

This structure is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*. It is considered important to the local history of Overstreet, as well as the history of Gulf County. It is also associated with individuals who are considered important in local history (the founders of Overstreet). It is considered significant in terms of architecture, education, community development and local religion.



Figure 13. Location of 8BY1349.

Furthermore, the seven aspects of integrity are present at the site: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Overstreet School (8GU193) was originally adjacent to alternative alignment, but this alignment has been removed from consideration.

8BY1349 – 1011 County Road 386

8BY1349 is a two-story, vernacular prairie style dwelling located at 1011 County Road 386 in Bay County (Figure 12). It was constructed in 1940 and is currently owned by Samuel L. “Bubba” Harmon. The residence is covered with cypress shingle and due to the style and method of construction may pre-date 1940. The windows have been replaced and the front porch enclosed.



Figure 14. 8BY1349

The home is surrounded by an artificial lake, pine trees and Spanish bayonets. A dirt road lined with palm trees leads to the structure from C.R. 386. 8BY1349 is not eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places* because it does not embody a specific type, and is not considered significant to regional or state history.

8BY1348 – Allanton Farmstead

The Allanton Farmstead (8BY1348) is a resource group designating the farmstead created by Andrew Allan and his family, the original family and namesake for the community of Allanton. An abstract title search for the Allanton Farmstead property revealed a U.S. Homestead certificate granted to Robert V. Deadrick.



Figure 15. 8BY1348. View to the east.

This was recorded on June 2, 1896 pursuant to the 1862 Act of Congress “To Secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain”. The parcel was described as “lots numbered five and six of section twenty in Township five South of Range twelve West of Tallahassee Meridian in Florida containing one hundred and sixty three acres and sixty hundredths of an acre”. A deed recorded on April 4, 1901 grants the aforementioned parcel in addition to “All of Lot 6 in section 30 containing 15 acres all Lot 3 in section 30 containing 60 acres, NW1/4 of NW1/4 of section 35, containing 40 acres and SW1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 35 containing 40 acres and SE1/4 of NE1/4 of Section 35 containing 40 acres, all of the above land is in

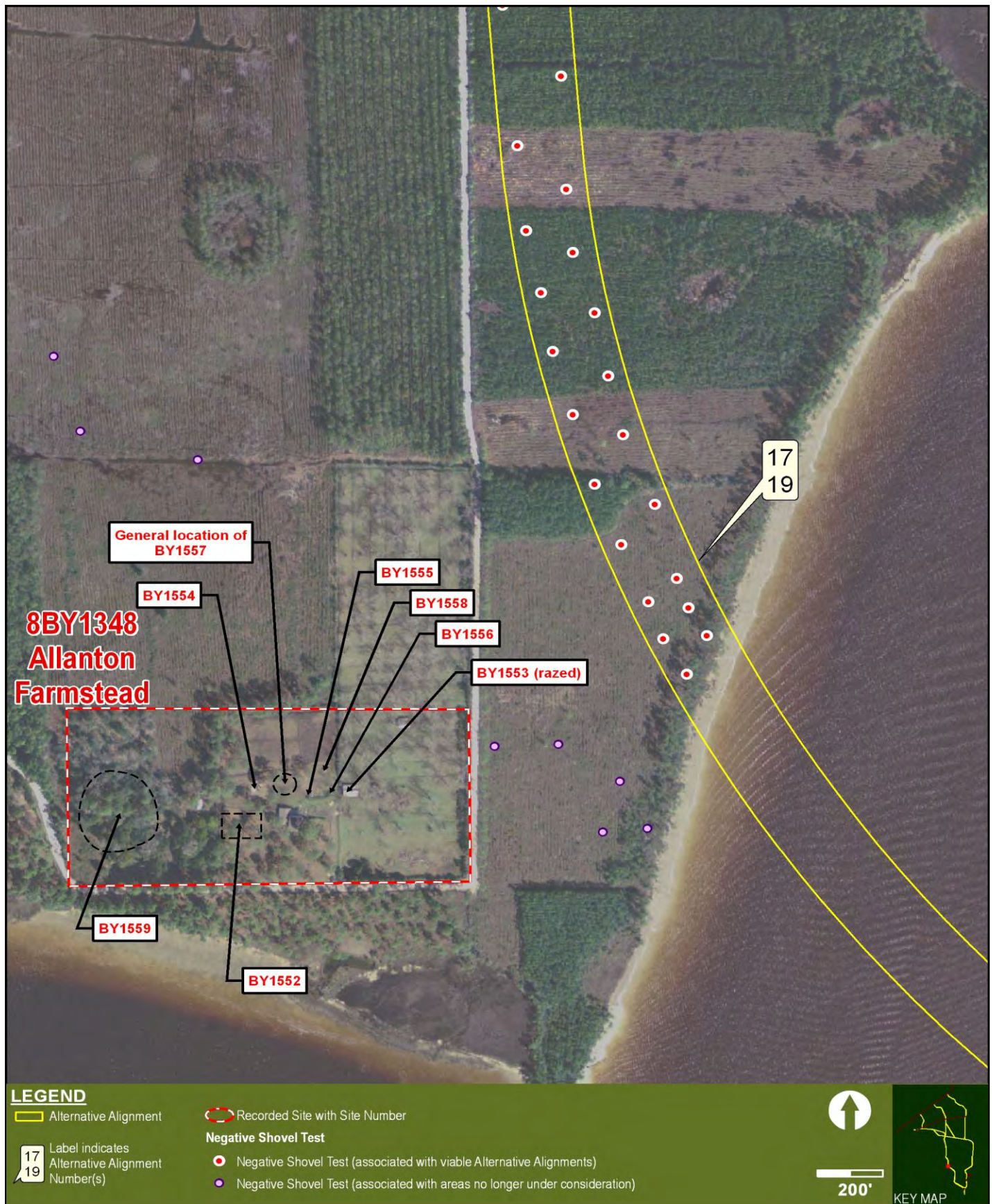


Figure 16. Location of 8BY1348

Township five (5) south of Range eleven (11) west, and NE1/4 of NE1/4 of section 34 Township 5, south of Range 11 west containing 40 acres.” This parcel was sold to Robert V. Deadrick by W.B. Lassitter on October 27, 1896. The conveyance of sale of both parcels in 1902 from his widow, Josephine Deadrick, to Andrew Allan also included a steam engine and saw mill machinery.

Continuous ownership within the Allan family for more than a century is recorded. Andrew Allan grants the land to his son, Charles Oran Allan, on September 10, 1925. Charles O. Allan grants the land to his son, Harry William Allan, on June 12, 1958. Susan Allan Galis White inherited 10 parcels consisting of the modern farmstead on October 7, 1998. The land is currently under her ownership. The farmstead within the Allan chain of ownership grew from 398 acres to 535 acres. (Century Pioneer Family Farm certificate application, 2007)

An account of Charles O. Allan describes his family having migrated from Michigan to south Georgia, where they then built barges and “floated down the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers to East Point” with several other families. They then established the community of Allanton on east St. Andrews Bay. A sawmill was operated on the site by Andrew Allan and his three sons.

In 1934, Charles O. Allan, with an interest in soil conservation, planted 30,000 seedlings of pecan and pine trees. About 25 acres were once covered with pecan trees. A number of these trees are still present in an orchard on the property. He later bought more land for reforestation and planted 55,000 trees in 1983. The farm has also been used for turpentine and cattle production.

Eleven elements are associated with the farmstead. These include two barns, a smokehouse, a three-seater outhouse, remnants of a sugar cane mill, a chicken coop, a well, remnants of the original home and associated outhouse, the original post office structure and the main house. Located within the pecan orchard, the barn, chicken coop, smoke house, outhouse, sugar cane mill remnants, and well were built by Charles O. Allan in the 1920s and 1930s. The smoke house dates to 1937. The other barn, original home remnants and associated outhouse, and original post office structure pre-date the pecan orchard structures. They were built by Andrew Allan sometime between 1901 and the 1920s. The property’s main house was built in 1972 by Harry Allan White who was employed as a forester/biologist at Tyndall Air Force Base. His daughter currently resides in the home.

Records indicate that the post office at Allanton was established on December 30, 1901 and discontinued on November 15, 1933. (Bradbury & Hallock 1962: 2) Charles O. Allan carried mail by boat from Panama City to the communities along the shores of St. Andrews Bay to Wetappo. Remnants of the original post office can be found on the Allanton Farmstead property. In addition to farming and delivering mail, he also worked as assistant light house keeper at Cape San Blas for one year and as a rigger at the Wainwright Shipyard in Panama City for five years. The family later moved to



Callaway. Charles O. Allan served as the first elected mayor of Callaway for two years after the community's incorporation.

The Allanton Farmstead is recommended as being potentially eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*. The farmstead is considered significant in terms of the local history of Allanton and the East Bay area, and it is associated with individuals considered important to local history. Furthermore, it is deeply associated with the area's development and displays a method of construction that shaped the historic identity of the area.

<u>Contributing Elements to the Allanton Farmstead (BY1348)</u>
BY1552 – Remnants of original house and outhouse
BY1553 – Barn 1
BY1554 – Barn 2
BY1555 – Smokehouse
BY1556 – Outhouse
BY1557 – Sugar Cane Mill
BY1558 – Chicken Coop
BY1559 – Post Office
BY1566 – Well

8BY1362 – Kent Cemetery

The Kent Cemetery was encountered during the preliminary reconnaissance of probability areas of the Gulf Coast Parkway alternative alignments. The cemetery is immediately north of Old Majette Tower Road in Sections 7 and 8, Township 3 South, Range 12 West (Figure 18). Vegetation consists of pine and scattered scrub oaks. No evidence of exotic vegetation was observed in the vicinity of the 49 headstones. There is also evidence that a fence may have marked the perimeter of the cemetery as evidenced by fence posts along the eastern and northern edges. In general the boundaries area defined by well maintained dirt roads to the south, west, and firebreaks and a remnant fenceline to the north and east. The headstones extend to what is best described as a firebreak on the east. The cemetery is not currently utilized for burials. The last burial is believed to have occurred in 1917 (Womack 1982). According to Womack (1982), all the individuals interred at the Kent Cemetery were African-American.



Figure 17. 8BY1362

In 1956, a supervisor of the International Paper Company, the owner at the time, was granted permission by the company to replace the heart cypress markers with white concrete crosses and to maintain the cemetery (Womack 1982). Only one wooden marker was noted at the cemetery during the assessment. There does not appear to be any family grouping of headstones. Although the Kent Cemetery is the only tangible remains of the Kent / Majette community (see below), the cemetery does not contain any of the necessary elements for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* as defined in National Register Bulletin No. 41 (Potter and Boland 1992). A church was located close to the cemetery, but was demolished when the community of Kent / Majetter was abandoned in the late 1920s / early 1930s. No evidence of the church was encountered during the field assessment. After the turpentine and lumber workers moved on, the cemetery was abandoned. The cemetery is approximately 400 feet from a proposed Gulf Coast Parkway alignments and will not be affected by its construction.

8BY1364 – Kent / Majette

8BY1364 appears to represent a small section of what was once the community of Kent or Majette (both names were used). Kent / Majette was a settlement located in Bay County during the turn of the century on either side of Bayou George Creek, south of US 231. On one side of the creek was a logging camp operated by the German American Lumber Company. Located on the opposite side was the Hagin and Dowdy turpentine still (Womack 1982).



Figure 18. Turpentine Distillery at Kent/Majette, circa 1913

Saturday night shootouts were common in the settlement's several saloons, and the Kent cemetery is filled with victims of these shootings. A two-story hotel was also located in Kent, which at the time was the largest hotel in Bay County. In the 1930s, International Paper Company purchased the property and tore down the old structures (Womack 1982).

Shovel tests excavated in the proposed right-of-way of the Gulf Coast Parkway alignments in the area of the community were negative. This is one of the areas along the project alternatives with excellent surface visibility. A surface examination of the general area revealed a scatter of brick, glass, metal, and ceramics. This scatter measured approximately 600 feet by 600 feet (Figure 18). The scatter is located on a sandy ridge on the west side of a dirt road which according to local informants was a smaller north-south tram

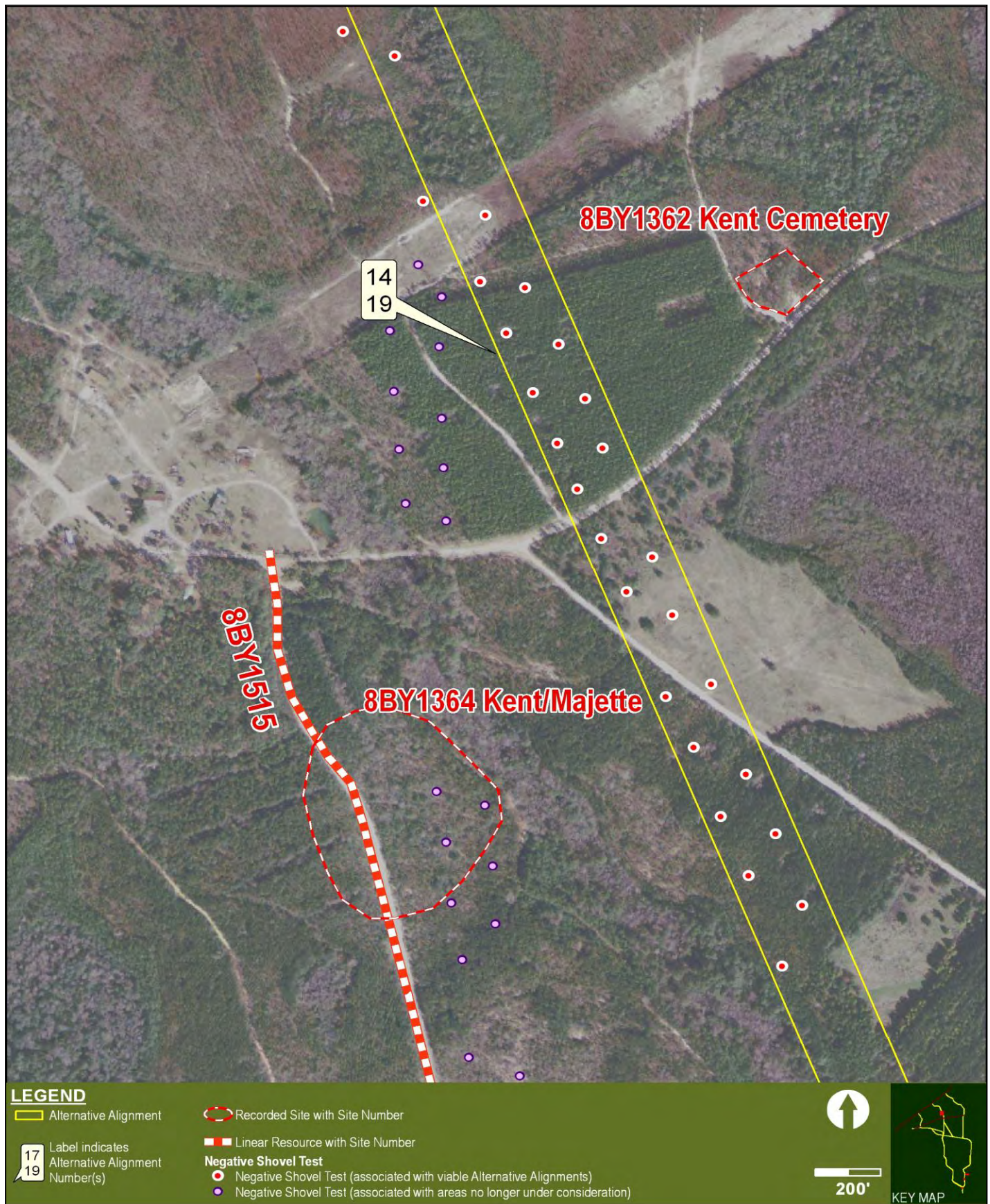


Figure 19. Location of the 8BY1362 and 8BY1364

road that connected to a larger east-west tram (see below). Vegetation consists of thick pine and scrub oak. It is important to note that 8BY1365 represents only a small part of the Kent / Majette community. In fact, based on the size of the scatter, this may represent only one of the buildings in the larger community. Based on the results of this assessment, it is our professional determination that 8BY1365 is not eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* or is otherwise of historical or archaeological value. **The site area is located along an option of Alternative 19 that has been eliminated from consideration.**



Figure 20. General location of the scatter recorded at 8BY1364

8BY1365 – Tram Road

At one time Tram Road, according to local informants, functioned as a tramway that moved lumber and turpentine from the Kent / Majette community to St. Andrews Bay. The eastern extent of the tram is unknown. Today Tram Road still retains some of its historical function as an east-west thoroughway, now used by hunters and local residents. Currently,



Figure 21. Representative photograph of 8BY1365

Tram Road is a two-lane dirt road with open ditch drainage. It is surrounded primarily by planted pine and isolated areas of scrub habitat. During the assessment of the Gulf Coast Parkway herty cups and historic material were noted in places along the road. No evidence of the historic tramway was identified. Although the tram that once operated along the road represented an important part of the economic development of area, no physical, intact elements of the tramway were located. Therefore, it is our professional opinion that 8BY1365 is not eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or is otherwise of historical or archaeological value.

8BY1366 – Atlanta & St. Andrews Railroad (Bay Line Railroad)

The Atlanta & St. Andrews Railroad was founded in 1905 by A. B. Steele. The main line ran 82 miles from Dothan, Alabama to Panama City, Florida. Upon completion of the line in 1908, the railroad boasted connections to the Louisville and Nashville, Central of Georgia, and Atlantic Coast Line.

Throughout its history the line's primary business was freight. However, passenger service was available until 1957. The bulk of the freight hauled on the line was made up of wood and wood products. The railroad adopted diesel power early. By 1947, all steam locomotives were replaced with diesel locomotives, making the railroad the first Class 1 road to be completely "dieselized". A Class 1 railroad is a large freight carrying railroad, a classification based on operating revenue.

After the death of its founder, the railroad was owned by a series of large corporations including Coca-Cola, United Fruit, International Paper, and Stone Container Corporation. On December 31, 1993, Rail Management Corporation purchased the railroad and officially changed its name to the Bay Line on January 1, 1994. On May 26, 2005, it was announced that all assets of the Rail Management Corporation, including the Bay Line, were purchased by Genessee and Wyoming, Inc. which owns and operates short line and regional freight carriers in the United States, Canada, Australia and the Netherlands (www.gwrr.com/investors/PressReleaseText.asp?compid=64426&releaseID=713859). As of 2007, the Bay Line Railroad continues operation as part of the Genessee and Wyoming's Southern Region (www.gwrr.com/operations/railroads/north_america/bay_line_railroad).

Based on the results of this assessment, this linear resource is not eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The Atlanta & St. Andrews Railroad (Bay Line Railroad) is an important link in the economic history of Bay County but the rails and ties of the original line have been replaced over time. Any sections of the railroad corridor intersected by this project will not impede the operation of the railroad. It is our professional opinion that completion of the Gulf Coast Parkway will have no effect on 8BY1366.

8BY1515 – Kent / Majette Tram

According to Mr. Beach, a resident of Majette Tower Road, the unnamed road that connects Majette Tower Road with Tram Road was once a tramway. Mr. Beach's father worked at the Kent / Majette community and remembered "hopping" this tramway to the larger tram at Tram Road. Currently this unnamed road is a one-lane dirt road with open ditch drainage.



Figure 22. Representative photograph of 8BY1515



Figure 23. Location of 8CA212.

During this assessment, bolts, nuts and large nails / spikes were noted adjacent to and in the roadway. It is unknown whether this hardware could be associated with the tram. The results of shovel testing along the road were negative and no evidence on intact deposits was observed. Like 8BY1365, this linear resource represents a part of the economic development of the area, but no physical, intact elements of the tramway were located. Therefore, it is our professional opinion that 8BY1515 is not eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value.

8CA212 – Lloyd Hall Homestead

Mr. Beach also directed the field crew to this location in the northern sector of Section 7, Township 3 South, Range 11 West. Mr. Beach recalled that a homestead was situated at this location. He believed it to be the homestead of the woods rider for turpentine camps in the area. The site has been designated the Lloyd Hall Homestead because the crossroads where the site is located is referred to as Lloyd Hall Park on the North of Allanton quad. It is unknown whether Lloyd Hall was the name of the woods rider. Currently, there are picnic tables and an artificial pond at this location. Shovel tests excavated in the area failed to encounter cultural material, but glass, whiteware, and brick fragments were observed on the surface across a measuring approximately 200 feet by 400 feet (Figure 22). Based on the results of this assessment, it is our professional opinion that 8CA212 is not eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of historical or archaeological value.

CONCLUSIONS

During 2006 and 2007, and summer of 2009, Atkins conducted a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the Gulf Coast Parkway in Bay, Calhoun and Gulf Counties, Florida. The survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 9 previously unrecorded historic structures (8BY1349, and 8GU186-193), a multiple resource group (8BY1348), three linear resources (8BY1365, 8BY1366, and 8BY1515), two archaeological sites (8BY1364 and 8CA212), and a historic cemetery (8BY1362). Three of these resources (8BY1348, 8GU187, 8GU193) have been determined to represent significant historic properties potentially eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. The remaining historic properties have been determined not to represent significant historic properties.

The Fire Tower (8GU187) has been in place for over 65 years and embodies a distinctive method of construction. More importantly, fire towers are a rapidly disappearing category of historic resources in Florida. The Old Overstreet School House/Community Church (8GU193) was constructed by the founding families of the community of Overstreet and served as the school until 1950. It is significant in terms of its architecture and contributions to the early education and community development of Overstreet. Due to the current configuration of the alternative alignments, the Fire Tower (8GU187) and the Overstreet School House/Community Church (8GU193) will not be affected by this project (see Figures 2 and 4). The original alignment along CR 386 that included these



resources has been eliminated from consideration. The current project alignments are approximately 3,900 feet west of these resources. The Kent Cemetery (8BY1362) is approximately 500 feet west of Alternative 14/19 and will not be affected by this project.

The Allanton Farmstead (8BY1348) has been in the Allan family for over a century. The farmstead and its development are central to the community of Allanton and the East Bay area. In addition to the various economic contributions the farmstead provided to the community, the Allan family operated a post office on the property from 1901 to the early 1930s. Remnants of the post office are still present on the property. The Allanton Farmstead is recommended as being potentially eligible for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*. The farmstead is considered significant in terms of the local history of Allanton and the East Bay area, and it is associated with individuals considered important to local history. Furthermore, it is deeply associated with the area's development and displays a method of construction that shaped the historic identity of the area.

The construction of a high-level bridge spanning East Bay will be necessary for Alternative 17/19. The highest point of the bridge (approximately 75 feet) will be at the Intracoastal Waterway in East Bay approximately 2,700 feet southeast of the site boundary. The bridge will make landfall approximately 700 feet east of 8BY1348 and can be as high as 40 feet before reaching ground level further to the north. The area east of Allanton Road and 8BY1348 consists of planted pine and will be obscured and perhaps block the bridge's landfall. The view to the south and east will also be obscured by the pecan trees and pine trees on the property as well as the pines south of the site boundary (see Figure 15). Based on the description of the new bridge, its distance from boundaries of 8BY1348, coupled with description of the surrounding area, Alternative 17/19 will have no adverse effects to this resource.

Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Remains

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, *even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment*. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outline in Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* will need to be followed.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.



In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.



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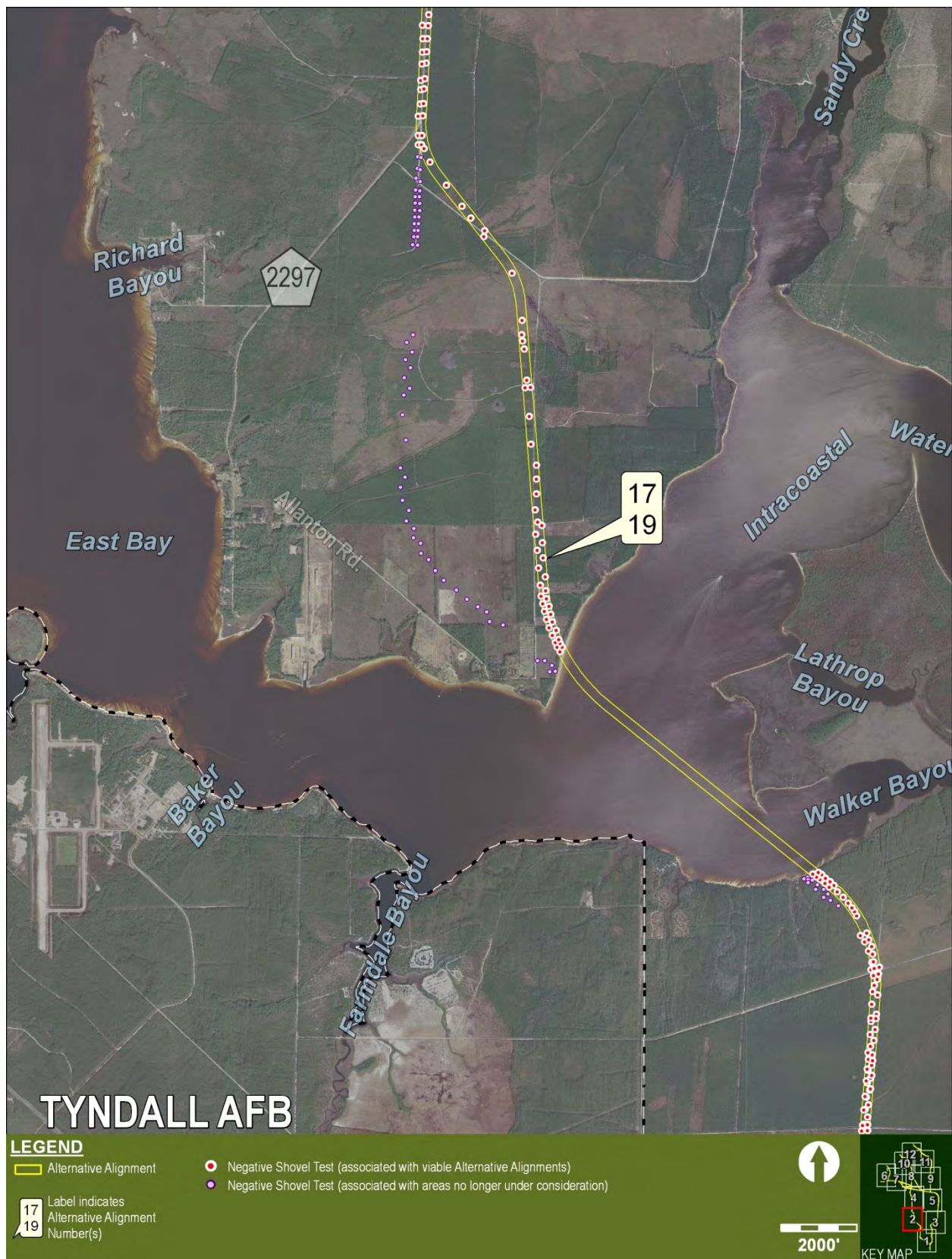


APPENDIX A

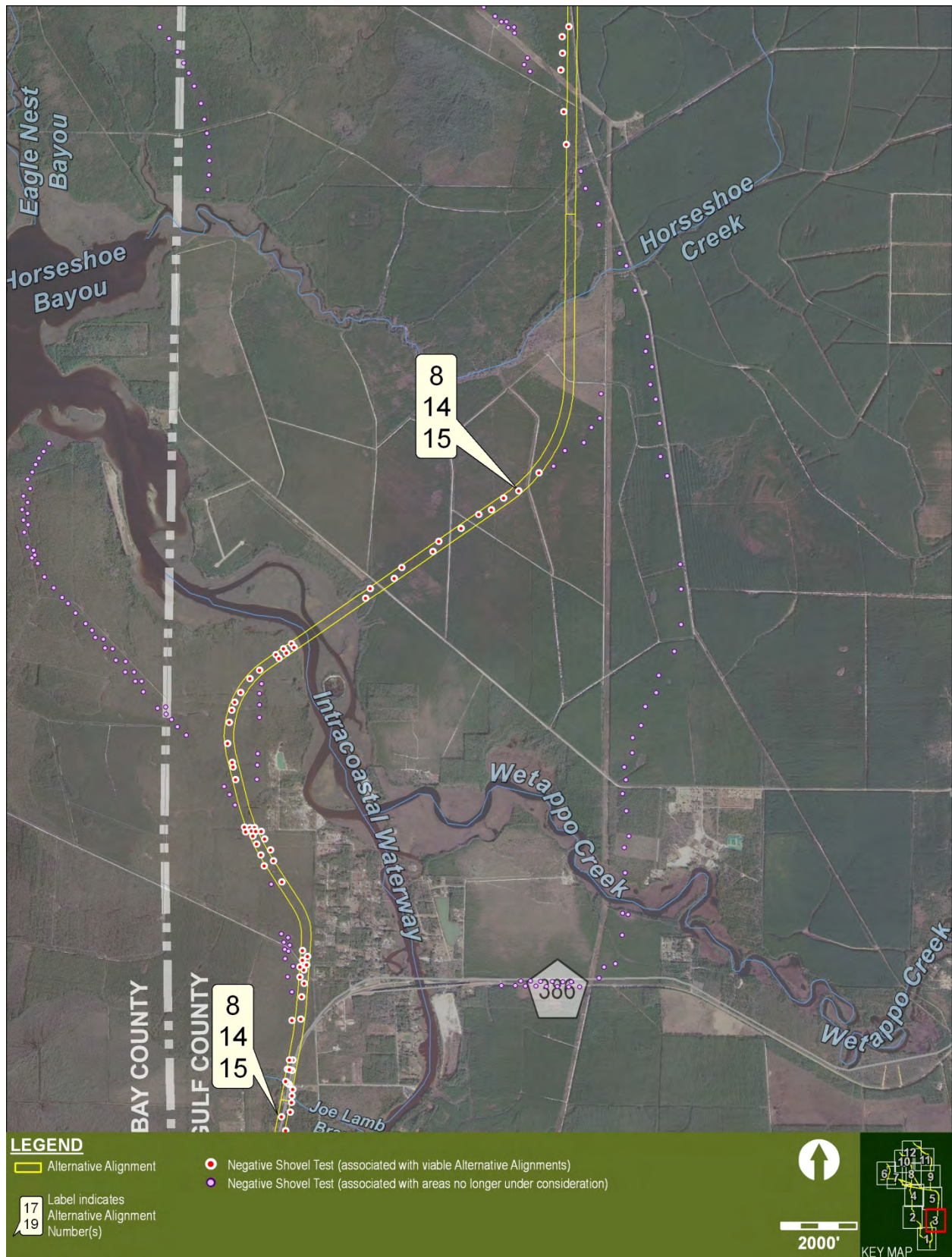
**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING
SHOVEL TEST LOCATIONS**



Shovel Test Locations – Map 1 of 12



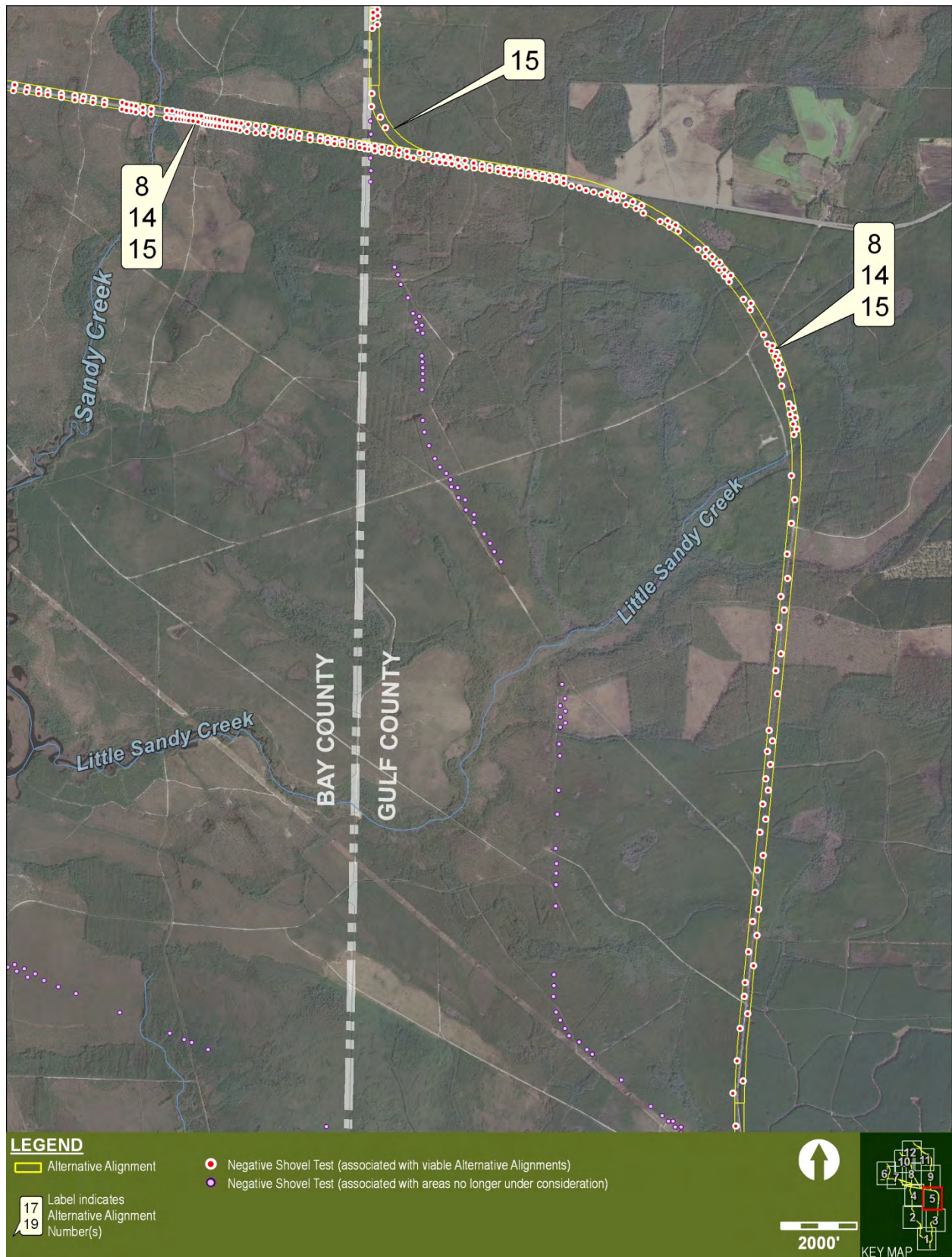
Shovel Test Locations – Map 2 of 12



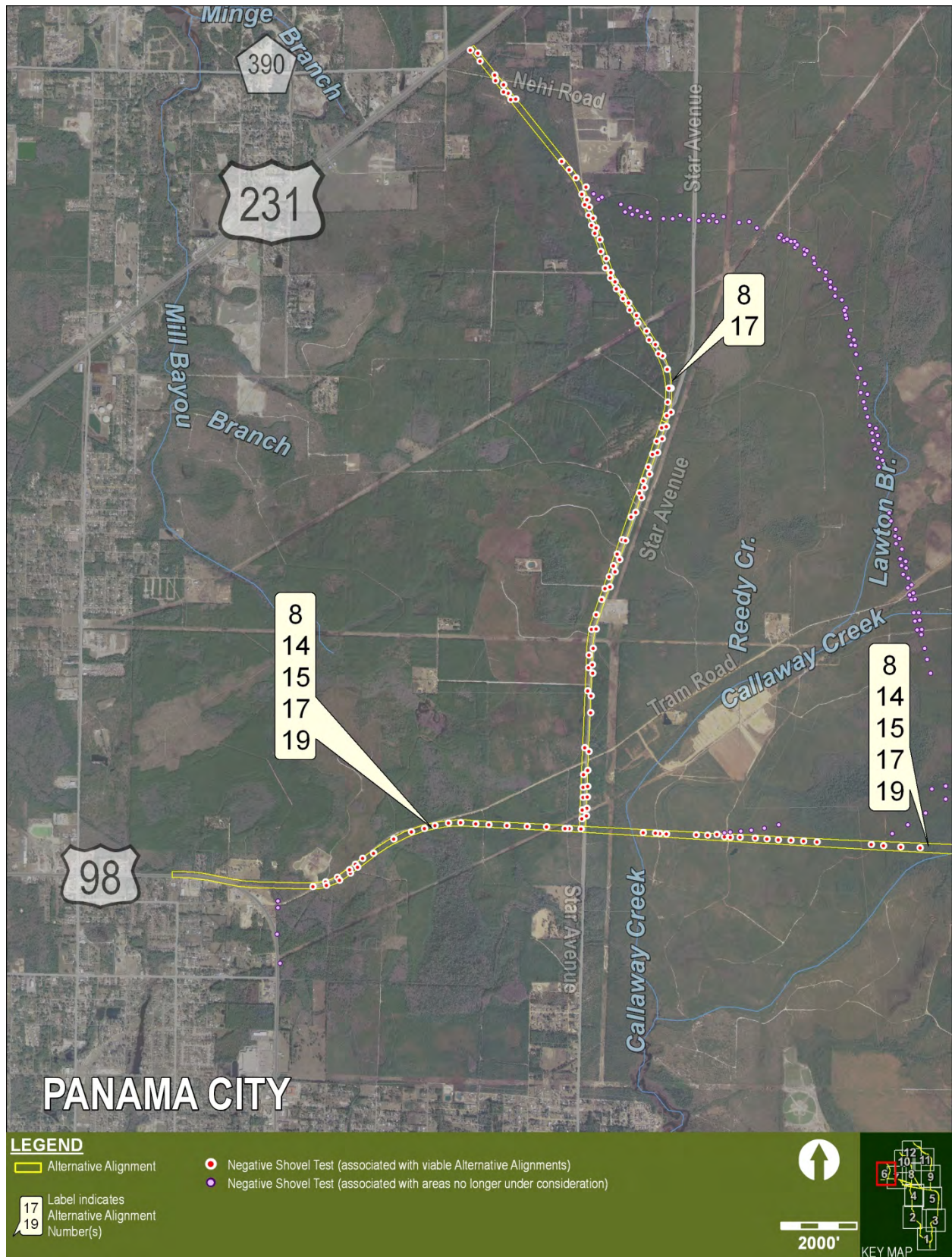
Shovel Test Locations – Map 3 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 4 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 5 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 6 of 12



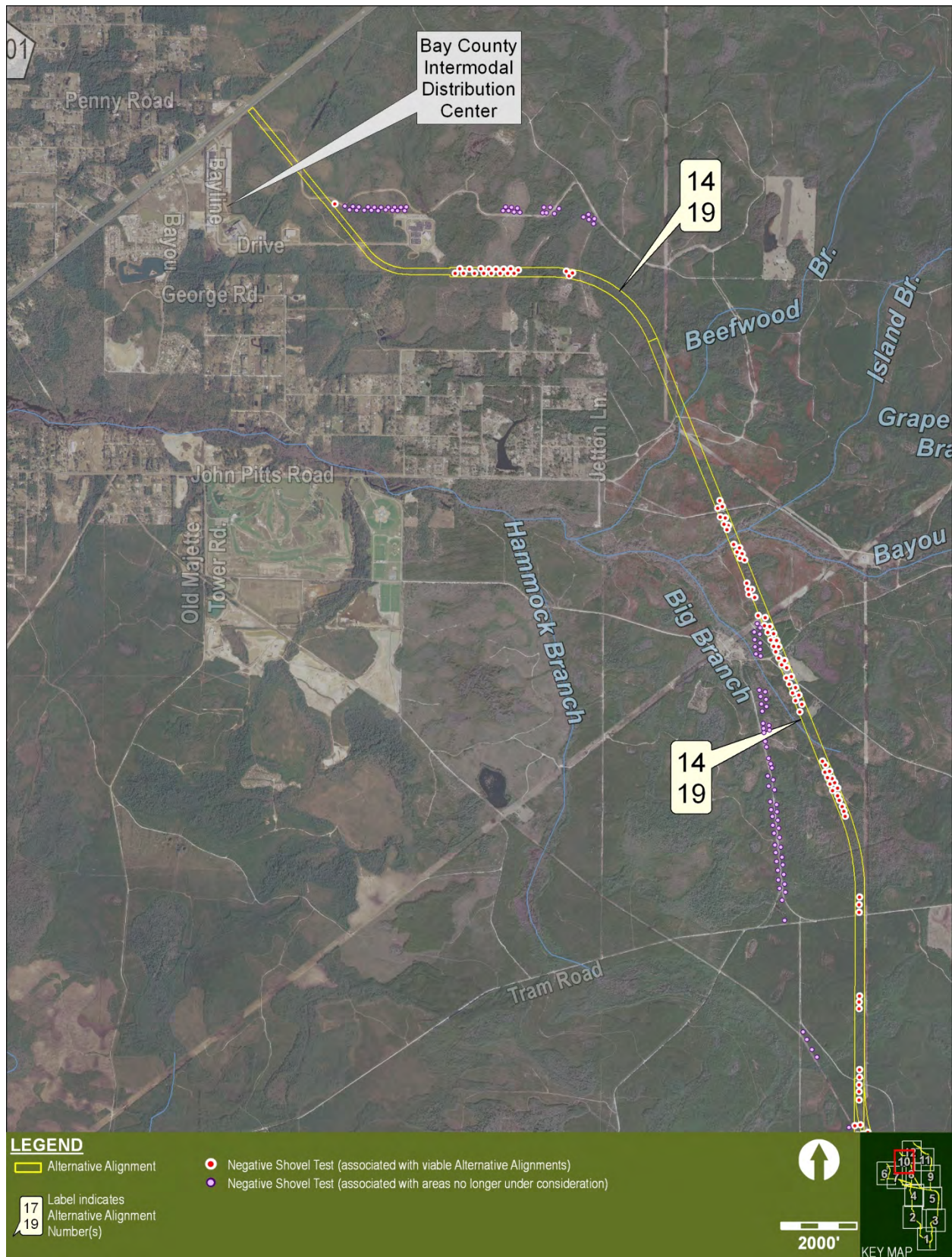
Shovel Test Locations – Map 7 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 8 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 9 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 10 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 11 of 12



Shovel Test Locations – Map 12 of 12

APPENDIX B

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Representative Photograph of SR 22 in Gulf and Bay County



Representative Photographs of the Existing Conditions along the Project Alternatives



CR 389 in Gulf and Bay County



Representative Photographs of the area near Overstreet. 8GU187 can be seen in the background of the top photograph. This alternative has been dropped from consideration.



Representative Photographs of existing conditions along alternatives north of SR 22.



Representative Photographs of existing conditions along alternatives north of SR 22.



Representative Photographs of existing conditions along alternatives north of SR 22.



APPENDIX C
SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only) ____ / ____ / ____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Gulf Coast Parkway

Report Title (exactly as on title page) A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Gulf Coast Parkway, Bay, Calhoun and Gulf Counties, Florida (Volume I: report, Volume II: shovel test locations)

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) Keel, Frank, David Cremer and Barbara Hines

Publication Date (year) 2010 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) _____

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.) _____

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s); last name first) Keel, Frank

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) _____

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Springfield, Allanton, CR 386, SR 22, US 231, Overstreet, East Bay

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name FDOT, District 3

Address/Phone P.O. Box 607 / 1074 Highway 90 East Chipley, Florida 32428

Recorder of Log Sheet Frank Keel

Date Log Sheet Completed 9 / 22 / 10

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒ No ☐ Yes: **Previous survey #(s) (FMSF only)** _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) Bay, Calhoun, Gulf

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): Overstreet, Beacon Hill, Allanton, Wetappo Creek, Ten Mile Swamp, North of Allanton, Springfield, Panama City, Bayhead, Youngstown

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 4 / 8 / 07 End 10 / 15 / 09 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed _____

If Corridor (fill in one for each): **Width** _____ meters 250 feet **Length** _____ kilometers _____ miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ☐ archaeological ☐ architectural ☐ historical/archival ☐ underwater ☐ other: _____

Preliminary Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Florida Archives (Gray Building) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research- <i>local public</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local property or tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other historic maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library-special collection - <i>nonlocal</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soils maps or data |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File property search | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature search | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> windshield survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File survey search | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local informant(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Insurance maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aerial photography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe) _____ | | | |

Archaeological Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

☐ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> other screen shovel test (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 M) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface collection, <u>un</u> controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> water screen (finest size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/4" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests | <input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/8" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> auger (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test 1/16" screen | <input type="checkbox"/> coring | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened | <input type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 M) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____ | | |

Historical/Architectural Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

☐ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exposed ground inspected | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interior documentation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local property records | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____ | | | |

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Cultural resources assessment of the project alternatives to locate and evaluate historic properties

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 0 Newly Recorded Sites 16

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records.

List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) _____

GU186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, BY1348, 1349, 1362, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1515, 1552-1561, CA212Site Form Used: ☒ Site File Paper Form ☐ SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form**REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)**

DO NOT USE

SITE FILE USE ONLY

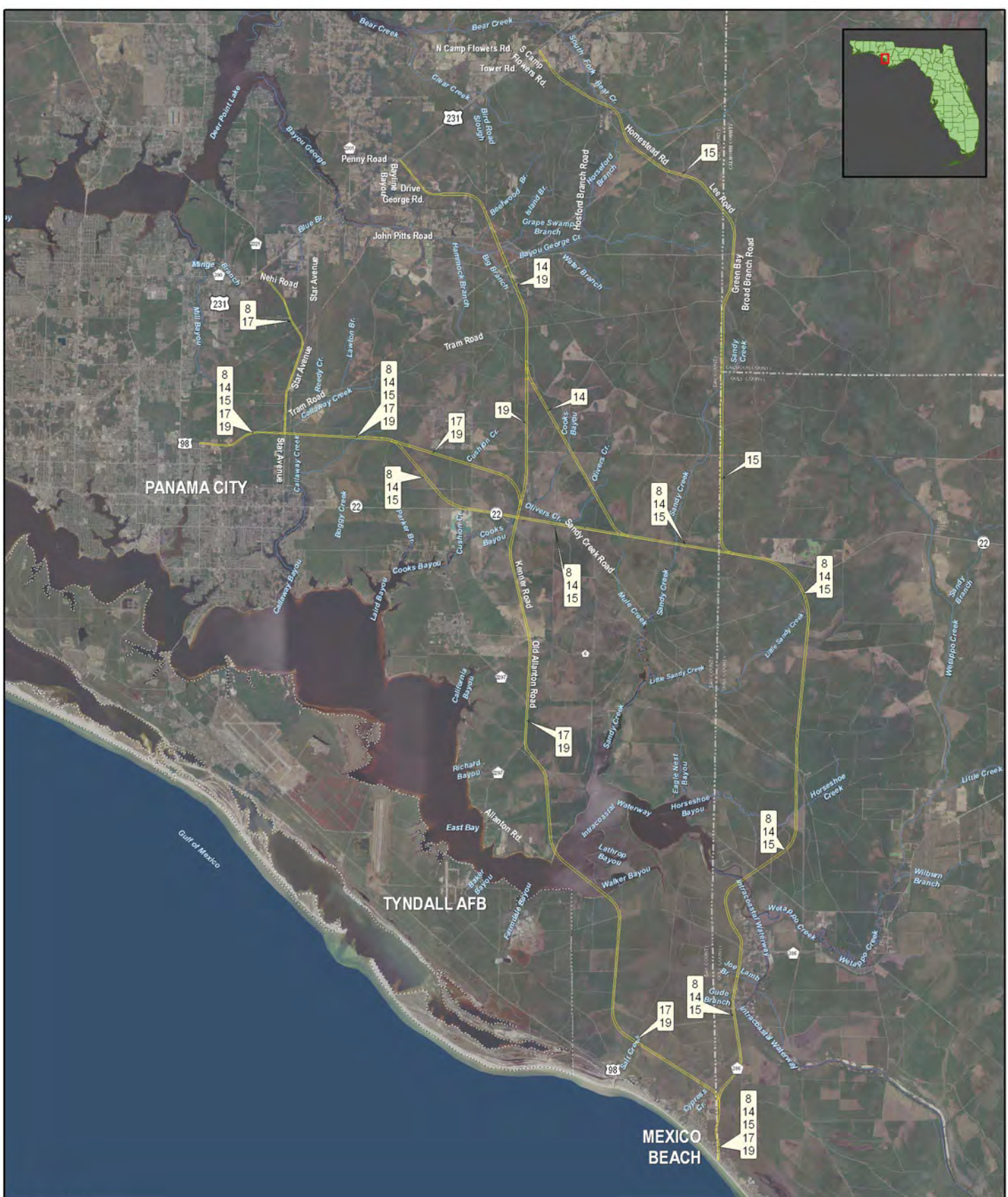
DO NOT USE

BAR Related


- ☐ 872 ☐ 1A32 # _____
- ☐ CARL ☐ UW _____


BHP Related

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Grant
- ☐ Compliance Review: CRAT # _____



LEGEND

 Alternative Alignment

 Label indicates
Alternative Alignment
Number(s)




10000'

APPENDIX D
SITE FILE FORMS

☒ Original
☐ Update
 Give site# at right



Resource Group Form

Districts, Landscapes, Building Complexes

Florida Master Site File

Version 2.2 Dec, 2005

Site # BY 1348
 Recorder#
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 07
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 07

NOTE: Use this form to document the resources described in the box below. In each case, multiple contributing (and non-contributing) cultural resources should also be documented individually at the Site File. *Do not use this form for NR multiple property submissions:* NR multiple property submissions (MPSs) are treated as Site File manuscripts, while individual NR resources and districts listed under a given MPS cover each have the MPS manuscript number in the "Survey #" field.

Check the ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- A ☐ **Historic district** (coded "district" on NR Nomination): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- B ☐ **Archaeological district** (coded "district" on NR Nomination): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- C ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- D ☐ **FMSF building complex** (coded "building(s)" on Nomination): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- E ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (coded "district" or "site" on NR Nomination): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin 18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- F ☒ **Rural historic landscape** (coded "district" or "site" on NR Nomination): can include multiple resources and not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)

Resource Group Name Allanton Farmstead

Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____

Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study

FMSF Survey # _____

National Register Category (please check one): ☒ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (if applicable, include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 14311 Allanton Road

Nearest City/Town within 3 miles East Bay In Current City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Allanton community, Bay County

Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American ☐ various
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

1) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____

2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____

3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____

4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____

USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) (boundaries must be plotted on attached photocopy of map; label with map name and publication date)

Plat, aerial, or other map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant U.S. Homestead certificate #11559

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Please see attached property appraiser map. South boundary along East Bay. Surrounded by Allanton Road. Tax parcel # 04049-030-000.

DHR USE ONLY ♣♣♣♣♣ OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ♣♣♣♣♣ DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE ____/____/____	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____
DELIST DATE ____/____/____	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient Info	Date ____/____/____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____	Date ____/____/____
	Local office _____	
NR Reference Number _____	NR Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d	If covered by MPS, FMSF manuscript # _____

Resource Group Form

Site # BY 1348

Florida Master Site File

Version 2.2

DESCRIPTION & HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately _____ (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than 1901 _____ (year)

Architect/Designer(last name first): NA Builder(last name first): Allan; Andrew, Charles & HarryTotal number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 10 # of non-contributing 1

Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) 1901-current. Continuous ownership within the Allan family over 4 generations is recorded. Community is named for them.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines, but attach supplementary sheet[s] if a longer description is also needed)

The 11 associated farmstead structures include two barns, a smokehouse, a three-seater stucco out house, remnants of a sugar cane mill, a chicken coop, a well, remnants of the original home and associated out house, the original post office structure, and modern main house. A pecan orchard is present with mature trees as well as a cat fish pond. The property faces East Bay.

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) <u>Florida Century Pioneer Family Farm application, Florida Department of Agriculture</u> | | | |

RECORDER'S OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationArea(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

Resource group is significant under agriculture, architecture, community planning and development. As a group they possess the 7 aspects of integrity: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling and Association.

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

Resource group is significant under Criterion A (an event, a series of events or activities, or patterns of an area's development)

Criterion B (association with the life of an important person) and Criterion C (a building form, architectural style... based on a stage of physical development, or the use of a material or method of construction that shaped the historic identity of an area)

FURTHER INFORMATION

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Please see attached report for bibliography.Location of important records not submitted to the Site File (e.g., planning department file; photo negatives; field notes) Please see attached report.

RECORDER

Name (last name first) / Address / Phone / Fax / Email / Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LLCorbett@earthlink.net Laura Lee Corbett Consulting

REQUIRED

ATTACHMENTS:

- (1) Photocopied USGS 7.5' map with district borders in red
- (2) Street map or plat or aerial, at least 1"=400' scale; resources mapped & labeled
- (3) At least one B&W photographic print at least 3X5: general streetscape or view; optional: aerial photographs, views of typical resources (see FMSF photo req.)
- (4) Tabulation of all included resources (Name, FMSF #, Contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

☒ Original
☐ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1552
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 8 / 25 / 11
 Recorder #

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) Allanton Farmstead - Remnants of Original House and Outhouse Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
 Landgrant Tax Parcel #
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 0 Northing 0
 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
 Address / Vicinity / Route to south on Allanton Road at SR 22. Continue south to East Bay
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (check all that apply)

SETTING *	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES *	FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial) <input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine) <input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine) <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded <input type="checkbox"/> usually dry <input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean) <input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial <input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat <input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building remains <input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks <input type="checkbox"/> fort <input type="checkbox"/> midden <input type="checkbox"/> mill <input type="checkbox"/> mission <input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific <input type="checkbox"/> plantation <input type="checkbox"/> platform mound <input type="checkbox"/> road segment <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> shell mound <input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck <input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features <input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter <input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite <input type="checkbox"/> extractive site <input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic) <input type="checkbox"/> farmstead <input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric) <input type="checkbox"/> town (historic) <input type="checkbox"/> quarry

☐ Other settings, structures, features or functions

CULTURE PERIODS (check all that apply)

ABORIGINAL *	NON-ABORIGINAL *
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade <input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee <input type="checkbox"/> Deptford <input type="checkbox"/> Englewood <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton <input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Glades I <input type="checkbox"/> Glades II <input type="checkbox"/> Glades III <input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II <input type="checkbox"/> Manasota <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian <input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor <input type="checkbox"/> Norwood <input type="checkbox"/> Orange <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian <input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola <input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor <input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783 <input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821 <input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45 <input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65 <input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> African-American

☐ Other (List less common phases or specific sub-phases. For historic sites, give specific dates if known.)

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are coded fields).

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Contribution element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action avoidance

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date <u> / / </u> <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)	Date <u> / / </u> Init. <u> </u> Date <u> / / </u>

FIELD METHODS (check all that apply)

SITE DETECTION*

- ☐ no field check
☐ literature search
☐ informant report
☐ remote sensing
☒ exposed ground
☐ posthole digger
☐ auger--size: _____
☐ unscreened shovel
☐ screened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- ☐ bounds unknown
☐ none by recorder
☒ literature search
☒ informant report
☐ remote sensing
☐ insp exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☐ auger--size: _____
☐ unscreened shovel
☐ screened shovel
☐ block excavations
☒ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) 1000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit surface

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☒ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures continued exposure / development

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 0 (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- ☐ unknown
☐ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- ☐ uncollected
☐ unknown
☐ Other _____
☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS*

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨

- _____ bone-animal
 _____ bone-human
 _____ bone-unspecified
 _____ bone-worked
 _____ brick/building debris
 _____ ceramic-aboriginal
 _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal
 _____ daub
 _____ exotic-nonlocal
 _____ glass
 _____ lithics-aboriginal
 _____ metal-nonprecious
 _____ metal-precious/coin
 _____ shell-unworked
 _____ shell-worked
 _____ Others: _____

(example: A bone-human)

Disposition List*

- A - category always collected
 S - some items in category collected
 O - observed first hand, but not collected
 R - collected and subsequently left at site
 I - informant reported category present
 U - unknown

Artifact Comments _____

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk*, *heat-treated chert*, *Deptford Check-stamped*, *ironstone/whiteware*)

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
 2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
 3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) well (on property) Distance (m)/bearing _____

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) mixed pine forest

Local vegetation pine

Topography* _____ Min Elevation _____ meters Max Elevation _____ meters

Present land use farm

SCS soil series Pelham sand Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (use separate sheet if needed, give FMSF# if relevant) _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) _____

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) Frank Keel / Atkins N.A.

Required Attachments

- ① PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1553
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 9 / 1 / 11
 Recorder #

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Allanton Farmstead - Barn 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W, #, St., Ave., etc.) 14311 Allanton Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between)
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Bay
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
 Tax Parcel # Landgrant
 Subdivision Name Block Lot
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 0 Northing 0
 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1920s ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use* barn From (year): To (year):
 Current Use* barn From (year): To (year):
 Other Use* From (year): To (year):
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Original address (if moved)
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Nature*
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Nature*
 Architect (last name first): Charles Allan Builder (last name first): Charles Allan
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Allan family to present

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style* frame vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s)* wood
 Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* v-crimp tin
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* none
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) none
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) none

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	Init. <u> </u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Material(s) * _____

Structural System(s) * wood frame

Foundation: Type(s) * piers Material(s) * wood

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☒ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Contributing element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
community planning and development / architecture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank KeelRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Atkins N.A.

Recorder Affiliation _____

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1554
 Field Date ____/____/____
 Form Date 9 / 1 / 11
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Allanton Farmstead - Barn 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W, #, St., Ave., etc.) 14311 Allanton Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Bay
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1930 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use* barn From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use* barn From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Charles Allan Builder (last name first): Charles Allan
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Allan family to present

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* frame vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* wood
 Roof Type(s)* gable Roof Material(s)* v-crimp tin
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* none
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) none
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) none

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Material(s) * _____

Structural System(s) * wood frame

Foundation: Type(s) * piers Material(s) * wood

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☒ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Contributing element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
community planning and development / architecture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank KeelRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Atkins N.A.

Recorder Affiliation _____

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1555
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 9 / 1 / 11
 Recorder #

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Allanton Farmstead - Smokehouse Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W, #, St., Ave., etc.) 14311 Allanton Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between)
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Bay
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
 Tax Parcel # Landgrant
 Subdivision Name Block Lot
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 0 Northing 0
 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1937 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use* smoke house From (year): To (year):
 Current Use* smoke house From (year): To (year):
 Other Use* From (year): To (year):
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Original address (if moved)
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Nature*
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Nature*
 Architect (last name first): Charles Allan Builder (last name first): Charles Allan
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Allan family to present

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style* frame vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) * logs
 Roof Type(s) * gable Roof Material(s) * wood
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) *
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) * none
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) none
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) none

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	Init. <u> </u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Material(s) * _____

Structural System(s) * wood frame

Foundation: Type(s) * continuous Material(s) * wood

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource small log structure with concrete chinking between the log; no door

Archaeological Remains _____ ☒ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Contributing element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) community planning and development / architecture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank Keel

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Atkins N.A.

Recorder Affiliation _____

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1556
 Field Date ____/____/____
 Form Date 9 / 1 / 11
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Allanton Farmstead - Outhouse Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W, #, St., Ave., etc.) 14311 Allanton Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Bay
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1920s ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use* outhouse From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use* vacant / not in use From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Charles Allan Builder (last name first): Charles Allan
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Allan family to present

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* masonry vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* stucco / concrete
 Roof Type(s)* shed Roof Material(s)* v-crimp tin
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* small opening on walls on either side of entrance
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) none
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) none

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Material(s) * _____

Structural System(s) * concrete block _____

Foundation: Type(s) * continuous _____ Material(s) * concrete _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☒ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Contributing element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) community planning and development / architecture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank KeelRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Atkins N.A.

Recorder Affiliation _____

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1557
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 9 / 1 / 11
 Recorder #

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Allanton Farmstead - Sugar Cane Mill Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☒ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W, #, St., Ave., etc.) 14311 Allanton Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between)
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Bay
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
 Tax Parcel # Landgrant
 Subdivision Name Block Lot
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 0 Northing 0
 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1920s ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use* mill From (year): To (year):
 Current Use* vacant / not in use From (year): To (year):
 Other Use* From (year): To (year):
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Original address (if moved)
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Nature*
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates Nature*
 Architect (last name first): Charles Allan Builder (last name first): Charles Allan
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Allan family to present

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style* Exterior Plan* Number of Stories
 Exterior Fabric(s)*
 Roof Type(s)* Roof Material(s)*
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)*
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)*
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) none
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) none

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	Init. <u> </u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Material(s) * _____

Structural System(s) * _____

Foundation: Type(s) * _____ Material(s) * _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Contributing element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
community planning and development / architecture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank KeelRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Atkins N.A.

Recorder Affiliation _____

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1558
 Field Date ____/____/____
 Form Date 9 / 1 / 11
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Allanton Farmstead - Chicken Coop Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W, #, St., Ave., etc.) 14311 Allanton Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Bay
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1920s ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use* chicken coop From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use* chicken coop From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Charles Allan Builder (last name first): Charles Allan
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Allan family to present

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* frame vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* drop siding and chicken wire
 Roof Type(s)* shed Roof Material(s)* v-crimp tin
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* _____
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) none
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) none

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Material(s) * _____

Structural System(s) * wood frame

Foundation: Type(s) * continuous Material(s) * wood

Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Contributing element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
community planning and development / architecture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank KeelRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Atkins N.A.

Recorder Affiliation _____

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1559
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 8 / 25 / 11
 Recorder #

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) Allanton Farmstead - Post Office Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway CRAS Survey # (DHR only)
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date Allanton Plat or Other Map
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Allanton In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County
 Township 5S Range 12W Section 20 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
 Landgrant Tax Parcel #
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 0 Northing 0
 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
 Address / Vicinity / Route to south on Allanton Road at SR 22. Continue south to East Bay

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (check all that apply)

SETTING *	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES *	FUNCTION *
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial) <input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine) <input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine) <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine) <input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded <input type="checkbox"/> usually dry <input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean) <input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial <input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat <input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building remains <input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks <input type="checkbox"/> fort <input type="checkbox"/> midden <input type="checkbox"/> mill <input type="checkbox"/> mission <input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific <input type="checkbox"/> plantation <input type="checkbox"/> platform mound <input type="checkbox"/> road segment <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> shell mound <input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck <input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features <input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter <input type="checkbox"/> well	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite <input type="checkbox"/> extractive site <input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic) <input type="checkbox"/> farmstead <input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric) <input type="checkbox"/> town (historic) <input type="checkbox"/> quarry

☐ Other settings, structures, features or functions

CULTURE PERIODS (check all that apply)

ABORIGINAL *	NON-ABORIGINAL *
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade <input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee <input type="checkbox"/> Deftford <input type="checkbox"/> Englewood <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton <input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Glades I <input type="checkbox"/> Glades II <input type="checkbox"/> Glades III <input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond <input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I <input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II <input type="checkbox"/> Manasota <input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian <input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor <input type="checkbox"/> Norwood <input type="checkbox"/> Orange <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian <input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola <input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor <input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763 <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783 <input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821 <input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45 <input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65 <input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> African-American <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I <input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early <input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I <input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific) <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic

☐ Other (List less common phases or specific sub-phases. For historic sites, give specific dates if known.)

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are coded fields).

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Contribution element to Allanton Farmstead Multiple Resource Group (8BY1348)

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action avoidance

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date <u> / / </u>	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date <u> / / </u> Init. <u> </u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date <u> / / </u>
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)	

FIELD METHODS (check all that apply)

SITE DETECTION*

- ☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole digger _____
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: _____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel _____

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- ☐ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☐ insp exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☒ informant report ☐ auger--size: _____ ☒ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) 1000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit surfaceTemporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: _____

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☐ substantial ☒ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknownDisturbances / threats / protective measures continued exposure / developmentSurface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # 0 (C) or (E) Subsurface # 0 (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- ☐ unknown ☐ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS*

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨

- _____ bone-animal _____ exotic-nonlocal
 _____ bone-human ☐ glass
 _____ bone-unspecified _____ lithics-aboriginal
 _____ bone-worked ☐ metal-nonprecious
 _____ brick/building debris _____ metal-precious/coin
 _____ ceramic-aboriginal _____ shell-unworked
 _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal _____ shell-worked
 _____ daub _____ Others: _____

(example: A, bone-human)

Disposition List*

- A - category always collected
 S - some items in category collected
 O - observed first hand, but not collected
 R - collected and subsequently left at site
 I - informant reported category present
 U - unknown

Artifact Comments _____

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk*, *heat-treated chert*, *Deptford Check-stamped*, *ironstone/whiteware*)

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
 2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
 3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) well (on property) Distance (m)/bearing _____Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) mixed pine forestLocal vegetation pine

Topography* _____ Min Elevation _____ meters Max Elevation _____ meters

Present land use farmSCS soil series Pelham sand Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (use separate sheet if needed, give FMSF# if relevant) _____

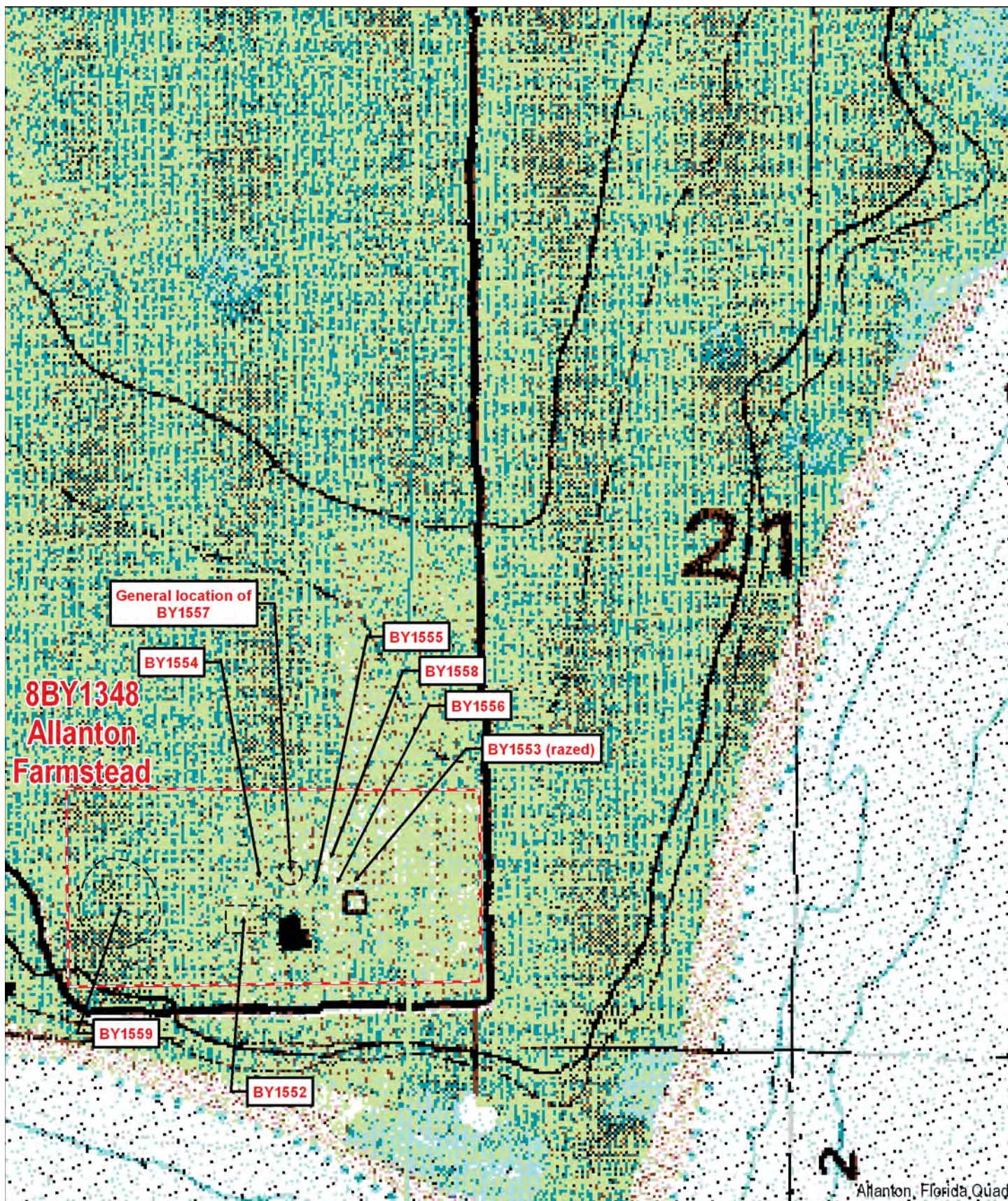
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) _____

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) Frank Keel / Atkins N.A.

Required Attachments

- ① PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

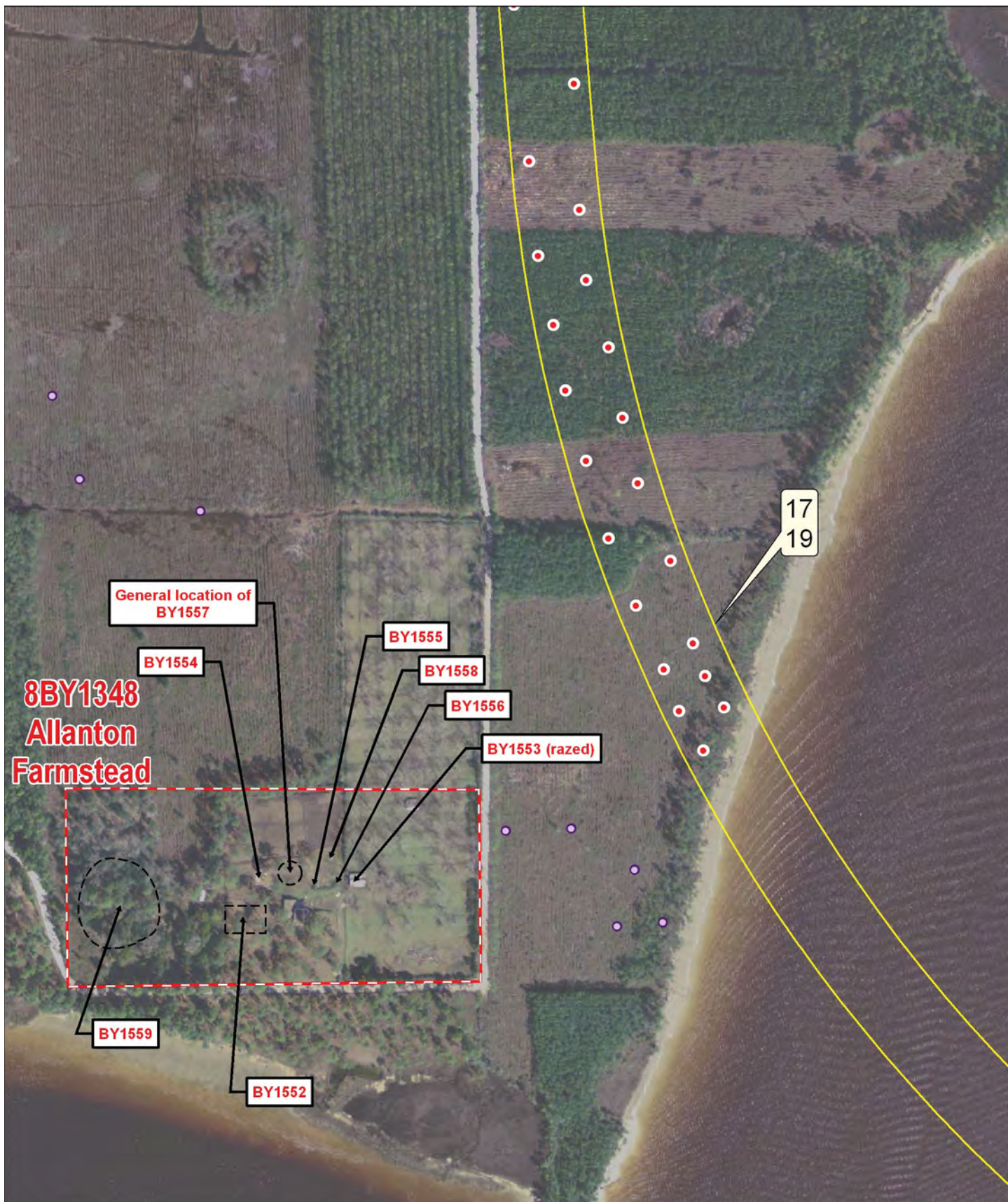


LEGEND

 Recorded Site with Site Number



200'



LEGEND

Alternative Alignment

Label indicates Alternative Alignment Number(s)

Recorded Site with Site Number

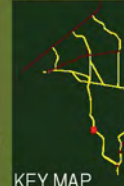
Negative Shovel Test

Negative Shovel Test (associated with viable Alternative Alignments)

Negative Shovel Test (associated with areas no longer under consideration)



200'



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY 1349
 Field Date 9 / 29 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1011 County Road 386 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 1011 County Road 386, Bay County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) CR 386 near 15th Street
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Mexico Beach In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Bay
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 04180-000-000 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* House From (year): 1940 To (year): current
 Current Use* House From (year): 1940 To (year): current
 Other Use* _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* Replacement windows & enclosed porch. Sliding glass doors
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by Samuel L. "Bubba" Harmon; previously owned by his parents.
 Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Vernacular Prarie Exterior Plan* Irregular Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Wood shingles
 Roof Type(s)* Hip Roof Material(s)* Asphalt shingle
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* NA
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* Jalousie, metal, grouped, 2 & 4 panes; one original casement window remains on the north elevation
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Vernacular interpretation of the Prarie style. Entire exterior covered with cypress shingle.
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Car port. House surrounded by a man made pond. Entrance road lined with palm trees.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) * BrickStructural System(s) * Balloon wood frame.Foundation: Type(s) * Piers Material(s) * BrickMain Entrance (stylistic details) Main entrance faces south. Three steps up to a modern door leading into enclosed porch.Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Front porch faces south, is enclosed with jalousie windows. Open side porch faces west with sliding glass doors to the interior. Evidence of a former porch and possible entrance on the east elevation.Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinousNarrative Description of Resource Due to the style and some details on the home, the building probably pre-dates 1940. Chimney is located on the east elevation. One room protrudes from the north elevation and appears to be original. Spanish bayonets and pine trees surround the property. A man made lake surrounds much of the home. A dirt road lined with palm trees leads to the home from the south off CR 386.Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- ☐ other methods (describe) Interview with Barbara Harmon, wife of property owner.

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester 1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) _____

It is not known to be connected with any significant people or events in history (Criteria A and B respectively), and does not embody a particular type, period or method of construction (Criterion C).Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
None.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee CorbettRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LLeCorbett@earthlink.netRecorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett ConsultingUse a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

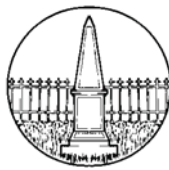
Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8BY1349



2000'

X Original
☐ Update (give site #
 at right)

**HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM****Florida Master Site File****Version 3.1: 7/05**

*Consult Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form for detailed instructions

Site #8 BY1362

Recorder #

Field Date 4-7-09

Form Date 4-7-09

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Cemetery Name(s) Kent Cemetery

Multiple Listing [DHR only]

Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway

FMSF Survey #

Address/Vicinity of/Route to

Nearest City/Town (within three miles) Panama City In Current City Limits? ☐ yes X no ☐ unknown

County Bay Tax Parcel #(s) (optional)

Ownership Type (check exactly one) ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ city ☐ county☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native American ☐ unknown

Public Tract Enclosing Cem., if any (e.g. park)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name and Date North of Allanton

Township 3S Range 12W Section 7 / 8 1/4 section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular sec.-name:Township Range Section 1/4 section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular sec.-name:

Landgrant: Plat or Other Map

HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established: Estimated Year 1900 Ownership History (especially original owners)

Year Burials Ceased, if applicable Reason(s) Burials Ceased

Range of Death Dates Earliest Most Recent (O)bserved or (R)esearched? 1911

Acreage Expansions/Dates:

List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery

Previous Attempts at Repair, Cleaning, or Restoration? concrete cross head stones placed there in 1930s

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERYType (Check all that apply) X community X company town ☐ epidemic ☐ family ☐ fraternal order☐ memorial park ☐ military(not national) ☐ municipal ☐ national ☐ potter's field ☐ prison☐ religious ☐ "Rural Movement" ☐ other (explain):Ethnic Group(s) Interred (Check all that apply) X White non-Hispanic ☐ Hispanic ☐ Asian ☐ CaribbeanX African American X American Indian-tribe: ☐ other (explain):Current Status: ☐ used for burials ☐ maintained but not used X abandoned Size: ft X ft or acresTotal # Graves: 50-60 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: ☐ yes X no

Evidence/# of Unmarked Graves:

Condition: ☐ well maintained ☐ some areas maintained, others neglected ☐ poorly maintainedX not maintained, but can identify ☐ not maintained, hard to identify ☐ not identifiable but known to exist (explain):Cemetery Boundary Type: ☐ fence ☐ wall ☐ hedge X other (explain): Fence posts observed

Describe Cem. Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, etc.) wooden fence posts were observed along boundary

Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) none observed

Grave Groupings (Check all that apply) ☐ family ☐ fraternal order ☐ military ☐ religious ☐ ethnic heritage ☐ other (explain):Groupings Indicated By (Check all that apply) ☐ curbing ☐ fence ☐ hedge ☐ wall ☐ other (explain):Public Access ☐ Unlimited X Restricted: How? Private Property

Surroundings [use (N)one, (S)ome, (M)ost, (A)ll or nearly (A)ll] Commercial Residential Institutional A Undeveloped

Threats (Check all that apply) ☐ abandonment ☐ agriculture ☐ desecration ☐ public development X private developmentX mining or timbering ☐ other (explain):

Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological (non-cemetery) Remains

☐ Check if Historical Structure Form completed☐ Check if Archaeological Site Form completed

*Consult Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form for detailed instructions

GRAVES

If question requests N/S/M/A, estimate proportions by using a letter as follows: (N)one/Very Few, (S)ome, (M)ost, (A)ll/Nearly (A)ll.

Orientation (N/S/M/A) (complete all that apply) _A_ East/West _____ North/South _____ Other: (explain): _____

Marked Graves (N/S/M/A) (complete all that apply) _A_ Headstones _____ Marked with objects or plants (no headstone on grave)
_____ Graves mounded _____ Graves depressed

If Other Method(s) of Marking Graves Used, List and Give N/S/M/A _____

Marker Materials (Check all that apply) X marble X concrete/cement ☐ fieldstone ☐ granite ☐ wrought iron
☐ cast iron ☐ white bronze/zinc ☐ sandstone ☐ slate X wood ☐ other (explain below): _____

_____ Concrete crosses have replaced some wooden headstones (1950s) _____

Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery _____

Marker Conditions (N/S/M/A) _____ _S_ Sunken or tilted _____ _S_ Chipped, cracked, weathered, but standing
_____ _S_ Broken or in fragments _____ _N_ Deliberately vandalized

Other Notable Conditions Observed and Proportions (N/S/M/A) _____

Inscriptions (N/S/M/A) _____ _S_ Legible inscriptions _____ _S_ Illegible inscriptions _____ _S_ No inscriptions

Distinctive Gravemarkers, Monuments, and/or Architectural Features _____ one headstone is not a cross, but a rectangular marble
headstone, there is one wooden marker left _____

Signatures of Stone Carvers (Specify name, town if available) _____

RECORDER'S OPINION OF EVALUATION OF CEMETERY (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☐ no X insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☐ no X insufficient information

Areas of Historical Significance (See *National Register Bulletin* 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", etc.):

_____ Ethnic heritage, community planning and development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required; limit to three lines; attach full statement on separate sheet):

_____ Cemetery is associated with community of Kent (also known as Majette), location of Majette fire tower observed on 1956 plat map
_____ near location of cemetery. Kent (Majette) was a timber and turpentine camp. Exact location of settlement unknown. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Research Methods (Consult **Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form** for detailed instructions) _____ local library _____

Bibliographic References (Author, date, title, publication information. If unpublished, give FSF Manuscript Number, or location where available): _____ Panama City News Herald article (April 25, 1982) written by Marlene Womack "Peace....at last at Kent Cemetery" _____

Local Contact: Name/Address/Phone # /Administrative Office _____

Recorder(Name/Address/Phone/Affiliation): _____ Hines, Barbara and Frank Keel; PBS&J Tallahassee, FL _____

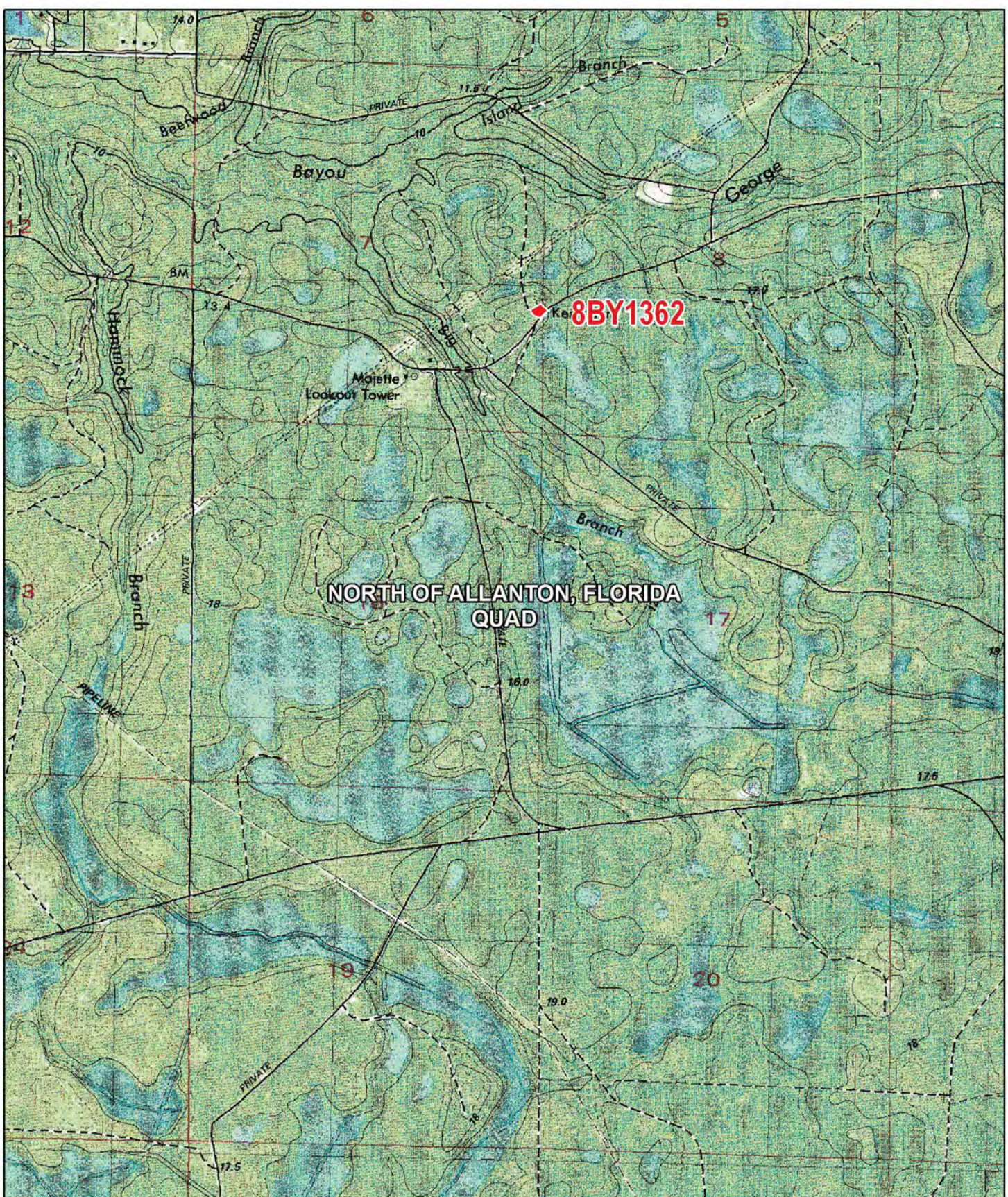
Photographs: Required. Request the use of B&W prints no smaller than 3x5. Photographs would be useful to document main gate or entrance, representative general views, representative or unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect.

Describe and Give Location/File Nos. of Notes, Records, or Photos: _____

DHR USE ONLY===== OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS =====DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE ____/____/____ Date ____/____/____ DELIST DATE ____/____/____ ____/____/____	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY*: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date ____/____/____ SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY*: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info. LOCAL DESIGNATION*: _____ Date _____ Local office _____ National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d
---	--

REQUIRED: Photocopy or Orig. 7.5' USGS Map with Boundaries in Red



LEGEND

Recorded Sites with Site Number

8BY1362



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1364
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 9 / 21 / 10
 Recorder #

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) KENT / MAJETTE Multiple Listing (DHR only)
 Project Name GULF COAST PARKWAY CRM Survey # (DHR only)
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date North of Allanton Plat or Other Map
 City/Town (within 3 miles) In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County
 Township 3S Range 12W Section 7 / 18 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
 Landgrant Tax Parcel #
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 0 Northing 0
 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
 Address / Vicinity / Route to
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (check all that apply)

<u>SETTING *</u>		<u>STRUCTURES OR FEATURES *</u>	<u>FUNCTION *</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial)	<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> aboriginal boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific
	<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation
		<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound
			<input type="checkbox"/> road segment
			<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden
			<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound
			<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck
			<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface scatter
			<input type="checkbox"/> well
<input type="checkbox"/> Other settings, structures, features or functions <u> </u>			<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
			<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
			<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
			<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
			<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
			<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
			<input type="checkbox"/> quarry

CULTURE PERIODS (check all that apply)

<u>ABORIGINAL *</u>					<u>NON-ABORIGINAL *</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
					<input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific)
					<input type="checkbox"/> African-American

☐ Other (List less common phases or specific sub-phases. For historic sites, give specific dates if known.)

* Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for preferred descriptions not listed above (data are coded fields).

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Surface expression only. Recorded site area is part of large site.
Only GCP alignments were evaluated. Size of site unknown

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action No further action with proposed project alignments

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>	Init. <u> </u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)				

FIELD METHODS (check all that apply)

SITE DETECTION*

- ☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole digger
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: _____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- ☒ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☐ insp exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: _____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit _____Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: _____

Integrity - Overall disturbance*: ☐ none seen ☒ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown
Disturbances / threats / protective measures _____Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # _____ (C) or (E) Subsurface # _____ (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS*

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨

- _____ bone-animal _____ exotic-nonlocal
 _____ bone-human _____ glass
 _____ bone-unspecified _____ lithic-aboriginal
 _____ bone-worked _____ metal-nonprecious
 _____ brick/building debris _____ metal-precious/coin
 _____ ceramic-aboriginal _____ shell-unworked
 _____ ceramic-nonaboriginal _____ shell-worked
 _____ daub _____ Others: _____

(example: A bone-human)

Disposition List*

- A - category always collected
 S - some items in category collected
 O - observed first hand, but not collected
 R - collected and subsequently left at site
 I - informant reported category present
 U - unknown

Artifact Comments _____

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
 2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
 3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) stream Distance (m)/bearing 300 m / E

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____

Local vegetation scrub oak / planted pine

Topography* ridge Min Elevation 15 meters Max Elevation 15 meters

Present land use _____

SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Manuscripts or Publications on the site (use separate sheet if needed, give FMSF# if relevant) _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) _____

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) Frank Keel / PBSJ Tallahassee


Required
Attachments

① PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



LEGEND

Recorded Sites with Site Number

 8BY1364




2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1365
 Recorder# _____
 Field Date ____/____/____
 Form Date 9 / 14 / 10

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes and building complexes as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **FMSF building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name TRAM ROAD Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name GULF COAST PARKWAY CRM FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☒ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☒ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☒ city ☒ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (if applicable, include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Springfield In Current City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Bay
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 3S Range 11W Section mult ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 3S Range 12W Section mult ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 3) Township 3S Range 13W Section mult ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) (boundaries must be plotted on attached photocopy of map; label with map name and publication date) _____
Springfield, North of Allanton
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Tram Road extends east/northeast from US 98 to just east of the Bay-Calhoun County line (the exact eastern limit is unknown). Currently Tram Road is an approximately 15-18' wide dirt road with of ditch drainage

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	____/____/____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately _____ (year) Earlier than 1930 (year) Later than 1890 (year)
 Architect/Designer (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
 Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # of non-contributing _____
 Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) _____
At one time, Tram Road, according to local informants, functioned as a tramway that moved lumber and turpentine from the
Kent / Majette community to St. Andrews Bay. Currently Tram Road is an approximately 15-18' wide dirt road with of ditch
drainage

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps
☒ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☒ neighbor interview ☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey ☒ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (specify) _____
 Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Associated hardware
related to the historic tramway has been removed and it is unclear if the current alignment follows the historic tramway.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
community planning and development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank Keel
 Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) PBSJ / Tallahassee
 Recorder Affiliation _____

Required Attachments

- ① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- ③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
- ④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
 Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Linear Resource with Site Number

8BY1365



10000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1366
 Recorder# _____
 Field Date ____/____/____
 Form Date 9 / 17 / 10

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes and building complexes as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **FMSF building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name ATLANTA AND ST ANDREWS RAILROAD Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name GULF COAST PARKWAY CRM FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☒ railway ☐ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (if applicable, include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) _____ In Current City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Bay
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township _____ Range _____ Section mult ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) (boundaries must be plotted on attached photocopy of map; label with map name and publication date) _____
Compass Lake, Fountain, Youngstown, Bayhead, Springfield, Panama City
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Resource extends from the Bay / Jackson County line along the eastern and western sides of US 231 into the city of Panama City

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	____/____/____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1908 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect/Designer (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): Atlanta and St. Andrews RR
 Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # of non-contributing _____
 Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) see attached

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) It is unlikely that the original track and ties are in place. The current project will only cross the railline at three locations

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) community planning and development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Frank Keel

Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) PBSJ / Tallahassee

Recorder Affiliation _____

Required Attachments

- ① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- ③ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
- ④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
 Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

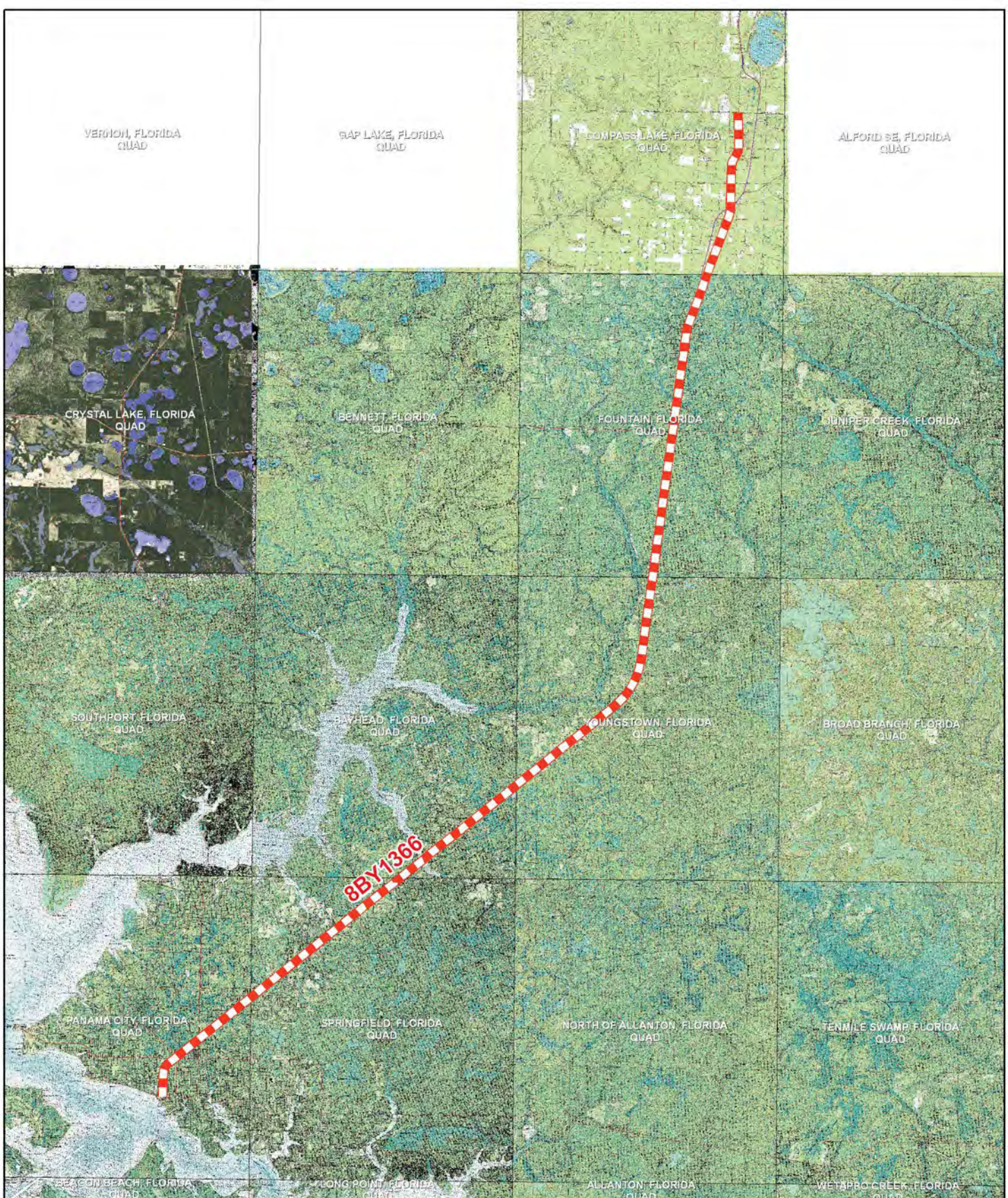
8BY1366 – Atlanta & St. Andrews Railroad (Bay Line Railroad)

The Atlanta & St. Andrews Railroad was founded in 1905 by A. B. Steele. The main line ran 82 miles from Dothan, Alabama to Panama City, Florida. Upon completion of the line in 1908, the railroad boasted connections to the Louisville and Nashville, Central of Georgia, and Atlantic Coast Line.

Throughout its history the line's primary business was freight. However, passenger service was available until 1957. The bulk of the freight hauled on the line was made up of wood and wood products. The railroad adopted diesel power early. By 1947, all steam locomotives were replaced with diesel locomotives, making the railroad the first Class 1 road to be completely "dieselized". A Class 1 railroad is a large freight carrying railroad, a classification based on operating revenue.

After the death of founder, the railroad was owned by a series of large corporations including Coca-Cola, United Fruit, International Paper, and Stone Container Corporation. On December 31, 1993, Rail Management Corporation purchased the railroad and officially changed its name to the Bay Line on January 1, 1994. On May 26, 2005, it was announced that all assets of the Rail Management Corporation, including the Bay Line, were purchased by Genessee and Wyoming, Inc. which owns and operates short line and regional freight carriers in the United States, Canada, Australia and the Netherlands. As of 2007, the Bay Line Railroad continues operation as part of the Genessee and Wyoming's Southern Region (www.worldlingo.com/ma/enwiki/en/Bay_Line_Railroad).

Although the Atlanta & St. Andrews Railroad (Bay Line Railroad) is an important link in the economic history to the Bay County, the rails and ties of the original line have been replaced over time. The construction of the Gulf Coast Parkway will have no effect on the railroad. Any sections of the railroad corridor intersected by this project will not impede the operation of the railroad. It is our professional opinion that completion of the Gulf Coast Parkway will have no effect on 8BY1366.



LEGEND

Linear Resource with Site Number

8BY1366



20000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BY1515
 Recorder# _____
 Field Date ____/____/____
 Form Date 9 / 14 / 10

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes and building complexes as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **FMSF building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name KENT / MAJETTE TRAM Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name GULF COAST PARKWAY CRM FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐ canal ☐ railway ☒ road ☐ other (describe): _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☒ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☒ city ☒ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (if applicable, include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Springfield In Current City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Bay
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 3S Range 12W Section 7 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 3S Range 12W Section 18 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) (boundaries must be plotted on attached photocopy of map; label with map name and publication date) _____
North of Allanton
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Resource extends north from Tram Road (8BY1365) to Old Majette Road - a distance of approximately 1.3 miles. Resource is currently a narrow dirt road with open ditch drainage

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	____/____/____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date	____/____/____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately _____ (year) Earlier than 1930 (year) Later than 1890 (year)
 Architect/Designer (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
 Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # of non-contributing _____
 Time period(s) of significance (for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) During this assessment, bolts, nuts and larger nails / spikes were noted adjacent to and in the roadway. It is unclear whether this hardware could be associated with the tram. No physical, intact elements of the tramway were located.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Associated hardware related to the historic tramway has been removed. Bolts, nuts and larger nails / spikes were noted adjacent to and in the roadway. It is unclear whether this hardware could be associate with the tram. No intact elements of the tram were located

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) community planning and development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

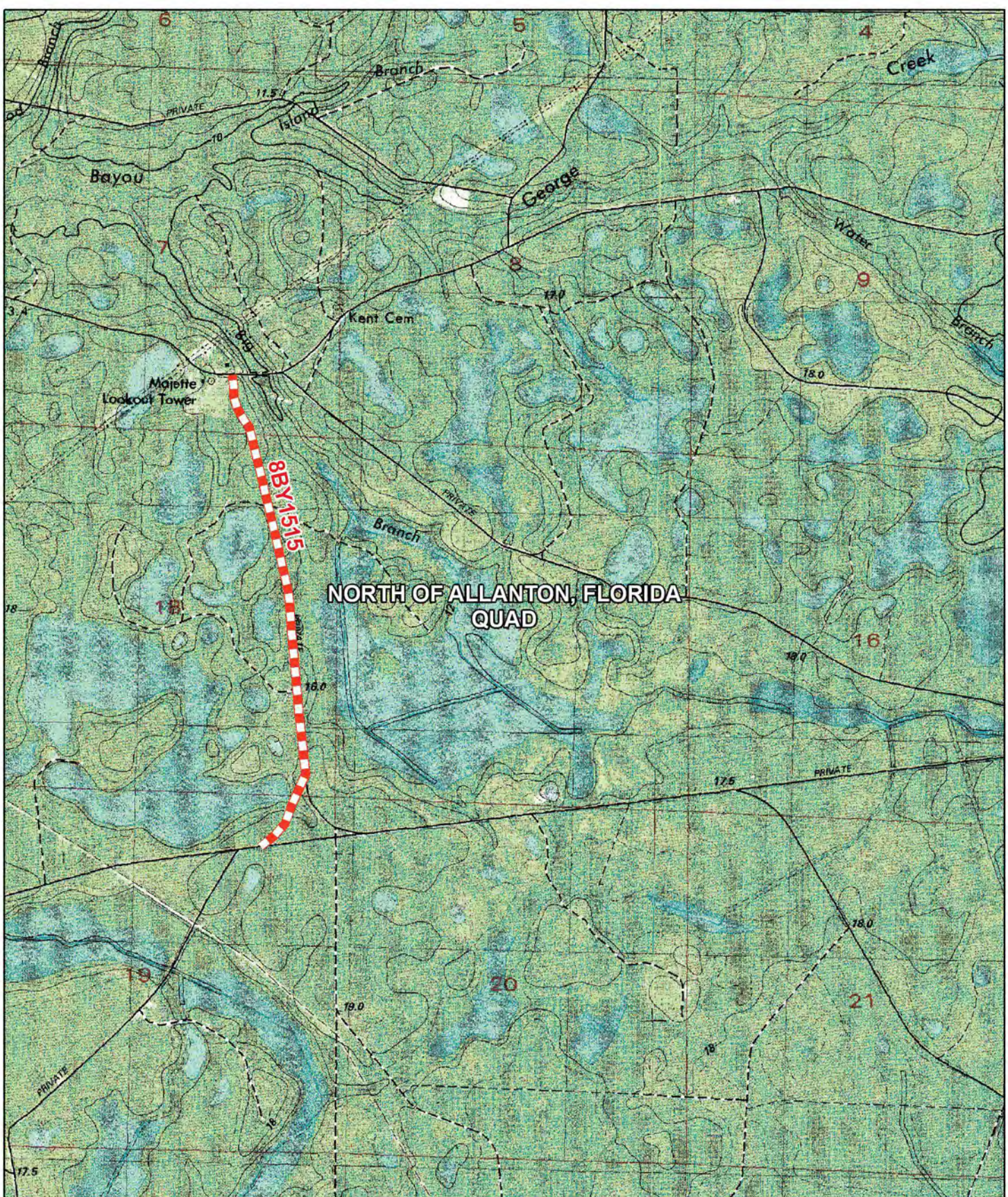
Recorder Name Frank Keel

Recorder Contact Information (Address / Phone / Fax / Email) PBSJ / Tallahassee

Recorder Affiliation _____

Required Attachments

- ① PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- ③ TABULATION OF ALL INLCUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
- ④ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
 Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Linear Resource with Site Number

8BY1515



2000'

FIELD METHODS (check all that apply)

SITE DETECTION*

- ☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☒ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole digger _____
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: _____
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel _____

SITE BOUNDARIES*

- ☒ bounds unknown ☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ none by recorder ☐ insp exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☐ block excavations
☐ informant report ☐ auger--size: _____ ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) _____

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) 1350 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit _____Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: _____

Integrity - Overall disturbance*: ☐ none seen ☒ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown
Disturbances / threats / protective measures _____Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ (C)ount or (E)stimate? Surface # _____ (C) or (E) Subsurface # _____ (C) or (E)

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*

- ☐ unknown ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL*

- ☐ uncollected ☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ unknown ☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
☐ Other _____

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS*

Pick exactly one code from Disposition List ⇨ ⇨ ⇨ ⇨

- _____ bone-animal _____ exotic-nonlocal
 _____ bone-human _____ glass
 _____ bone-unspecified _____ lithic-aboriginal
 _____ bone-worked _____ O metal-nonprecious
 _____ O brick/building debris _____ metal-precious/coin
 _____ ceramic-aboriginal _____ shell-unworked
 _____ O ceramic-nonaboriginal _____ shell-worked
 _____ daub _____ Others: _____

(example: A bone-human)

Disposition List*

- A - category always collected
 S - some items in category collected
 O - observed first hand, but not collected
 R - collected and subsequently left at site
 I - informant reported category present
 U - unknown

Artifact Comments _____

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk*, *heat-treated chert*, *Deptford Check-stamped*, *ironstone/whiteware*)

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
 2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
 3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water type* & name (incl. relict source) stream / swamp Distance (m)/bearing 100 m / W

Natural community (FNAI category* or leave blank) _____

Local vegetation scrub oak / planted pineTopography* ridge nose Min Elevation 20 meters Max Elevation 20 meters

Present land use _____

SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

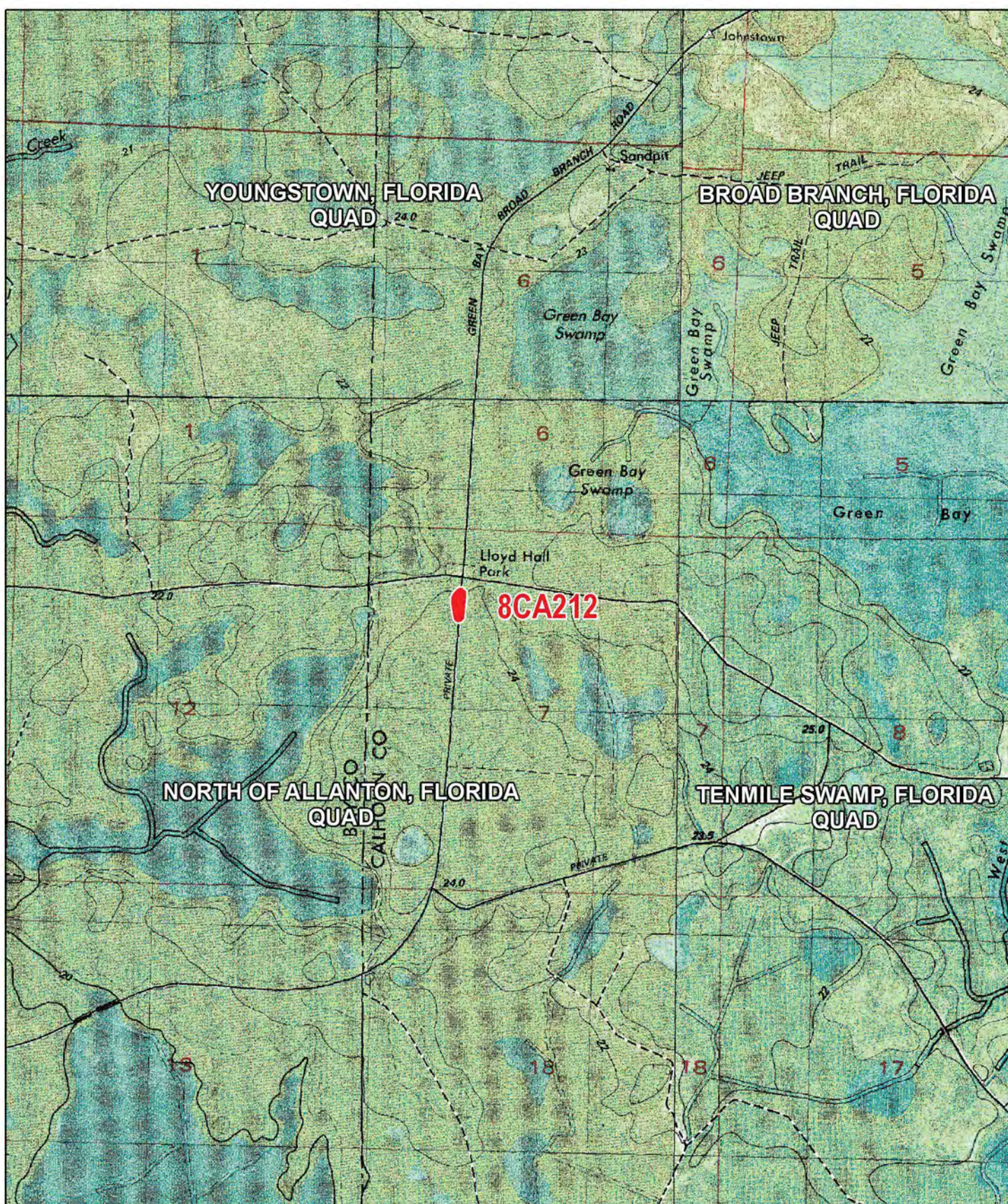
Manuscripts or Publications on the site (use separate sheet if needed, give FMSF# if relevant) _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) _____

Recorder Information (name / address / phone / affiliation) Frank Keel / PBSJ TallahasseeRequired
Attachments

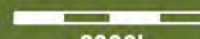
① PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
 Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



LEGEND

Recorded Sites with Site Number

8CA212



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 186
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 130 Post Office Lane Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 130 Post Office Land, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Post Office Lane at Floating Bridge Road
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03482-000R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1930's ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* House From (year): ? To (year): current
 Current Use* House From (year): ? To (year): current
 Other Use* ? From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates 1930's Original address (if moved) Moved by barge from another location
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates 1980 Nature* carport, wood shed, metal shed, concrete pavement
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by Jimmy L. & Faye M. Langley

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame vernacular Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Vinyl siding
 Roof Type(s)* Parallel Gables with 3 eyebrow dormers Roof Material(s)* asphalt shingle
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* DHS; vinyl; paired; 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Incised porch with addition of Victorian style supports; oriel window added to the facade; enclosed porch on the rear

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Shed/garage to the south of the home. Home is on the Intracoastal Waterway with a small dock to the water. Property is in the immediate vicinity (south) of the Overstreet Bridge.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) * BrickStructural System(s) * Balloon wood frame.Foundation: Type(s) * Piers Material(s) * BrickMain Entrance (stylistic details) Main entrance is facing west under an incised porch with paired windows on either side of the door.Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Incised porch faces west with Victorian style supports added.Condition (overall resource condition): ☒ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinousNarrative Description of Resource House located near the original Overstreet floating bridge, now permanent bridge. Dock access to the intracoastal waterway. On or near site of the original Overstreet post office & store, which have been moved to the Nicholson Farm House restaurant in Havana, Gadsden County, FL.Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- ☐ other methods (describe) Interview with neighboring property owners David L. Taunton and Elmo J. & Shirley A. Sander.

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester 1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Many exterior fabric alterations.It is not known to be connected with any significant people or events in history (Criteria A and B respectively), and does not embody a particular type, period or method of construction (Criterion C).Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
None.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee CorbettRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LLeCorbett@earthlink.netRecorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett ConsultingUse a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

8GU186



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 187
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Overstreet Fire Tower Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☒ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 178/191 Cardinal Street, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Cardinal Street at the Overstreet bridge
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03478-000R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: pre-1941 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* Fire tower From (year): 1941 or 42 To (year): current
 Current Use* Fire tower From (year): 1941 or 42 To (year): current
 Other Use* none From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates 1941 or '42 Original address (if moved) moved from Farmdale
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates 1954 Nature* Renovation
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Owned by the Division of Forestry, land leased from the St. Joe Company

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

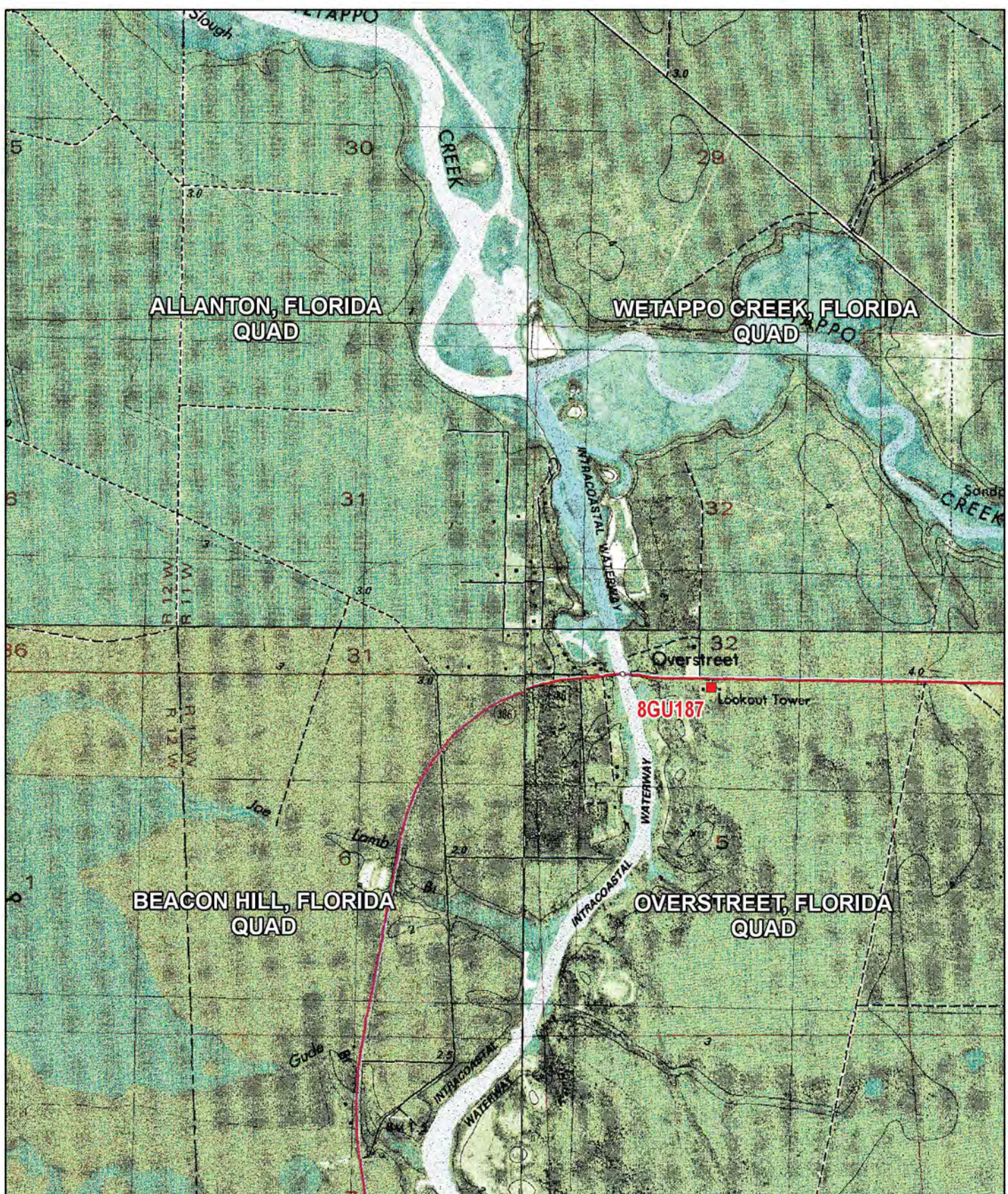
Style* NA Exterior Plan* Tower Number of Stories 10?
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Metal
 Roof Type(s)* Pyramid Roof Material(s)* Metal
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* NA
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* SHS; fixed, metal
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) No ornamentation.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) House built around 1961. It is not the original fire tower attendant's home, which has been demolished along with a chicken coop, out house, etc.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8GU187



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 188
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 280 N. Canal Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 280 N. Canal Drive, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Canal Drive at Floating Bridge Road
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03408-001R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: unknown ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* House From (year): unknown To (year): current
 Current Use* House From (year): unknown To (year): current
 Other Use* unknown From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates 1970's Original address (if moved) Moved by barge from another location
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates unknown Nature* additions to the facade
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates 1988 Nature* garage & metal shed
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by Manuel Castaneda; previously owned by FENCL, Castillo (sold 1994)
 Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame vernacular Exterior Plan* Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) * Clapboard
 Roof Type(s) * Gable Roof Material(s) * Sheet metal: Standing seam
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) * _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) * DHS; wood & vinyl; single; 4/4
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) None.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Metal shed. Intracoastal Waterway runs along the back of the property.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) * BrickStructural System(s) * Balloon wood frame.Foundation: Type(s) * Piers Material(s) * BrickMain Entrance (stylistic details) Main entrance faces east through an enclosed modern addition to home's facade.Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Obscured by a modern enclosed addition.Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource House was moved to its present location about 35 years ago according to neighbor. Though it has much of the original fabric on the exterior including siding and roofing materials, a large enclosed addition to the front obscures much of the home along with an open garage made of scrap metal. A separate metal shed is also present on the property.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- ☐ other methods (describe) Interview with neighboring property owner Elmo J. & Shirley A. Sander.

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester 1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Significant alterations to the facade.

It is not known to be connected with any significant people or events in history (Criteria A and B respectively), and does not embody a particular type, period or method of construction (Criterion C).

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
None.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee CorbettRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LLeCorbett@earthlink.netRecorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett ConsultingUse a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

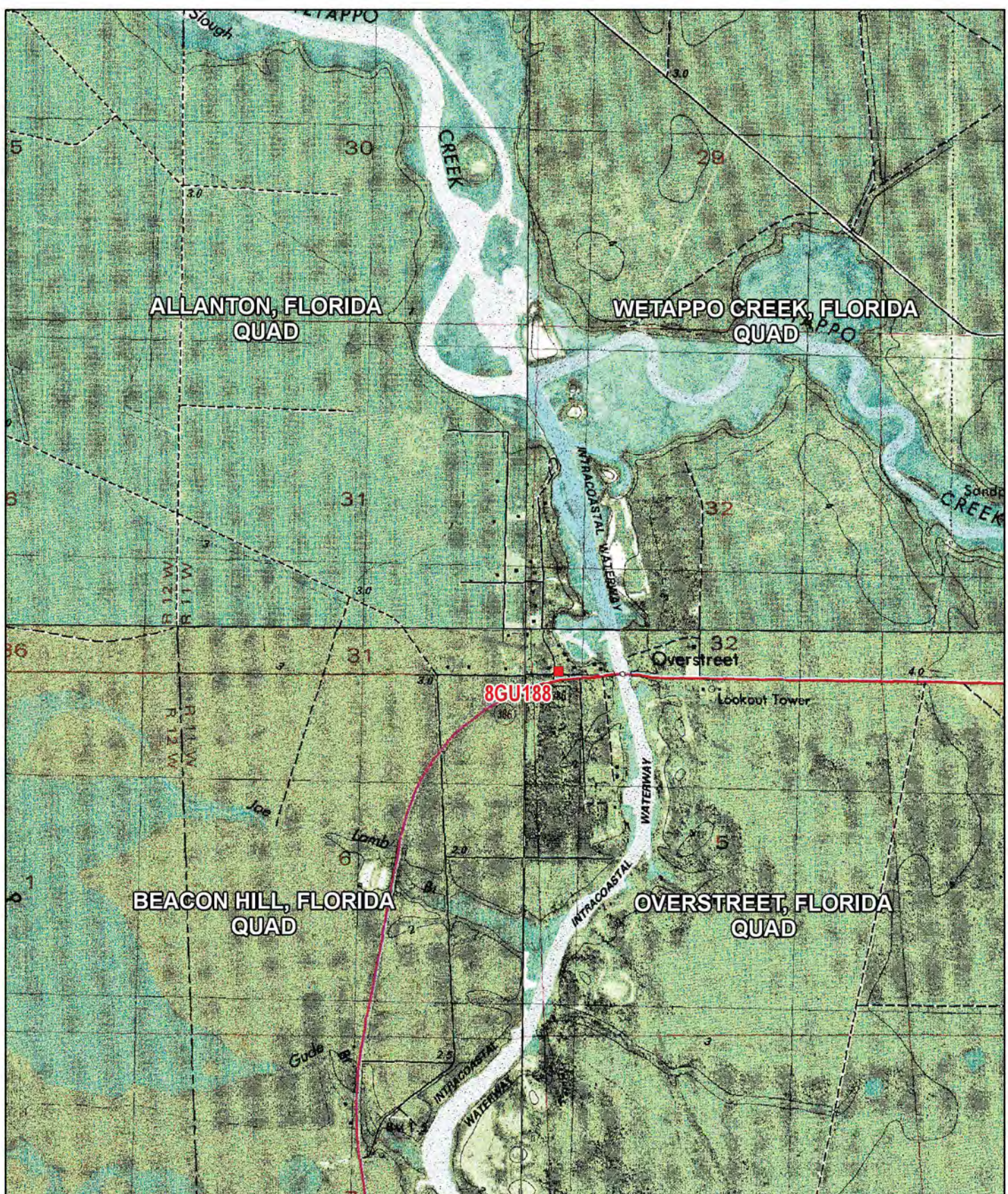
① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8GU188



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 189
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 281 N. Canal Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 281 N. Canal Drive, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Canal Drive at Floating Bridge Road
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03418-000R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: unknown ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* House From (year): unknown To (year): current
 Current Use* House From (year): unknown To (year): current
 Other Use* unknown From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates 1983 Original address (if moved) Moved by barge from Chattahoochee, FL
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* plywood exterior siding, new piers, replacement windows, etc
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates 1980s Nature* room in the back is an addition
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by Elmo J. & Shirley A. Sander

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame vernacular Exterior Plan* Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Wood/Plywood
 Roof Type(s)* Pyramid (double) Roof Material(s)* Asphalt shingle
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* NA
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* DHS; aluminum; single & paired; 6/6 & 1/1 on facade
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Small overhang over entrance door. No exterior ornamentation.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Old pecan trees associated with the property.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * NA
 Structural System(s) * Balloon wood frame.
 Foundation: Type(s) * Piers Material(s) * Concrete block
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Faces east under a small overhang and small wood frame deck. Door has 6 glass panes.
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) NA

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource Current owners had the house moved to its present location between 1983-1985 from Chattahoochee. Pecan trees on the property are old. There were three "turpentine" houses in the nearby vicinity that have since been demolished. A brick yard and turpentine still were in the vicinity at one time. Heart pine floors & cypress on the interior.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☒ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps
☒ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☒ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps
☒ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (describe) Interview with property owner Elmo J. & Shirley A. Sander.

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____
McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester 1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Significant exterior alterations including siding & windows. It is not known to be connected with any significant people or events in history (Criteria A and B respectively), and does not embody a particular type, period or method of construction (Criterion C).

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
None.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
 For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee Corbett
 Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LLeCorbett@earthlink.net
 Recorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett Consulting

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

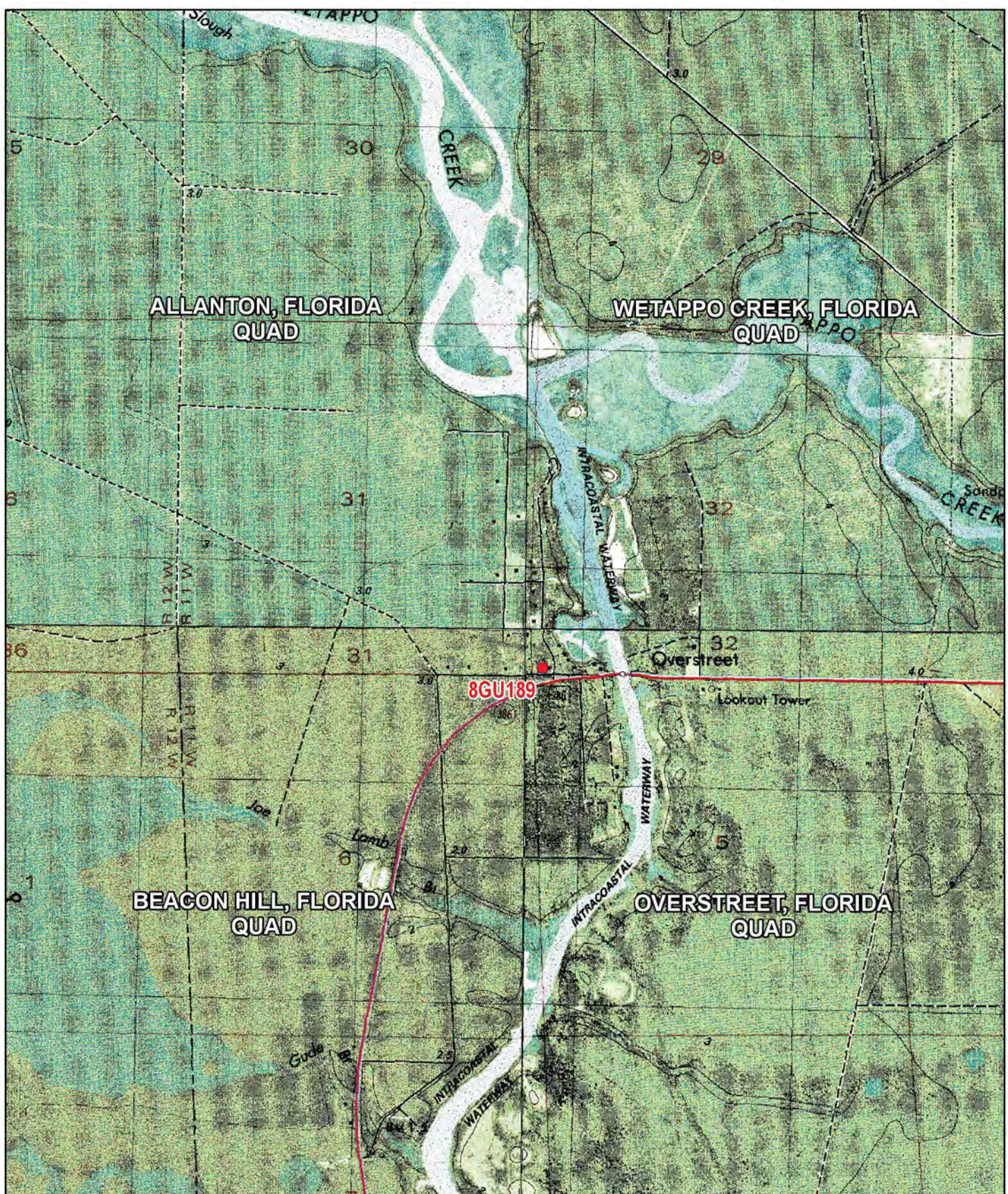
① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8GU189



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 190
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 445 Floating Bridge Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☐ building ☒ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 445 Floating Bridge Road, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Floating Bridge Road at the Post Office Lane
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03419-000R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* House From (year): 1958 To (year): current
 Current Use* House From (year): 1958 To (year): current
 Other Use* none From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates unknown Nature* Rear entrance enclosed
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by Mrs. A. H. Cook care of W. L. Patrick.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Ranch Exterior Plan* Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Brick
 Roof Type(s)* Hip on hip Roof Material(s)* Asphalt shingle
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* NA
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* DHS; metal; grouped; 1/1 awning; metal; paired; 1/1 on back porch enclosure
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Typical Ranch style home with entrance overhang supported by decorative cast iron supports. Screened porch on the south elevation.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Lot is surrounded by the Intracoastal Waterway on two sides.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) * BrickStructural System(s) * BrickFoundation: Type(s) * Slab Material(s) * ConcreteMain Entrance (stylistic details) Faces east under a small overhang. Aluminum storm door.Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) One step up to a slab foundation porch with small hipped roof overhang supported by decorative cast iron supports.Condition (overall resource condition): ☒ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinousNarrative Description of Resource Ranch style residence located immediately adjacent (to the north) of the original Overstreet floating bridge site, now permanent bridge. Property may be associated with the original Patrick pioneer family.Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- ☐ other methods (describe) Interview with neighboring property owners David L. Taunton and Elmo J. & Shirley A. Sander.

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester 1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? _____

☐ yes☒ no☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) _____

It is not known to be connected with any significant people or events in history (Criteria A and B respectively), and does not embody a particular type, period or method of construction (Criterion C).Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
None.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. _____

Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee CorbettRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LLeCorbett@earthlink.netRecorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett ConsultingUse a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.Required
Attachments

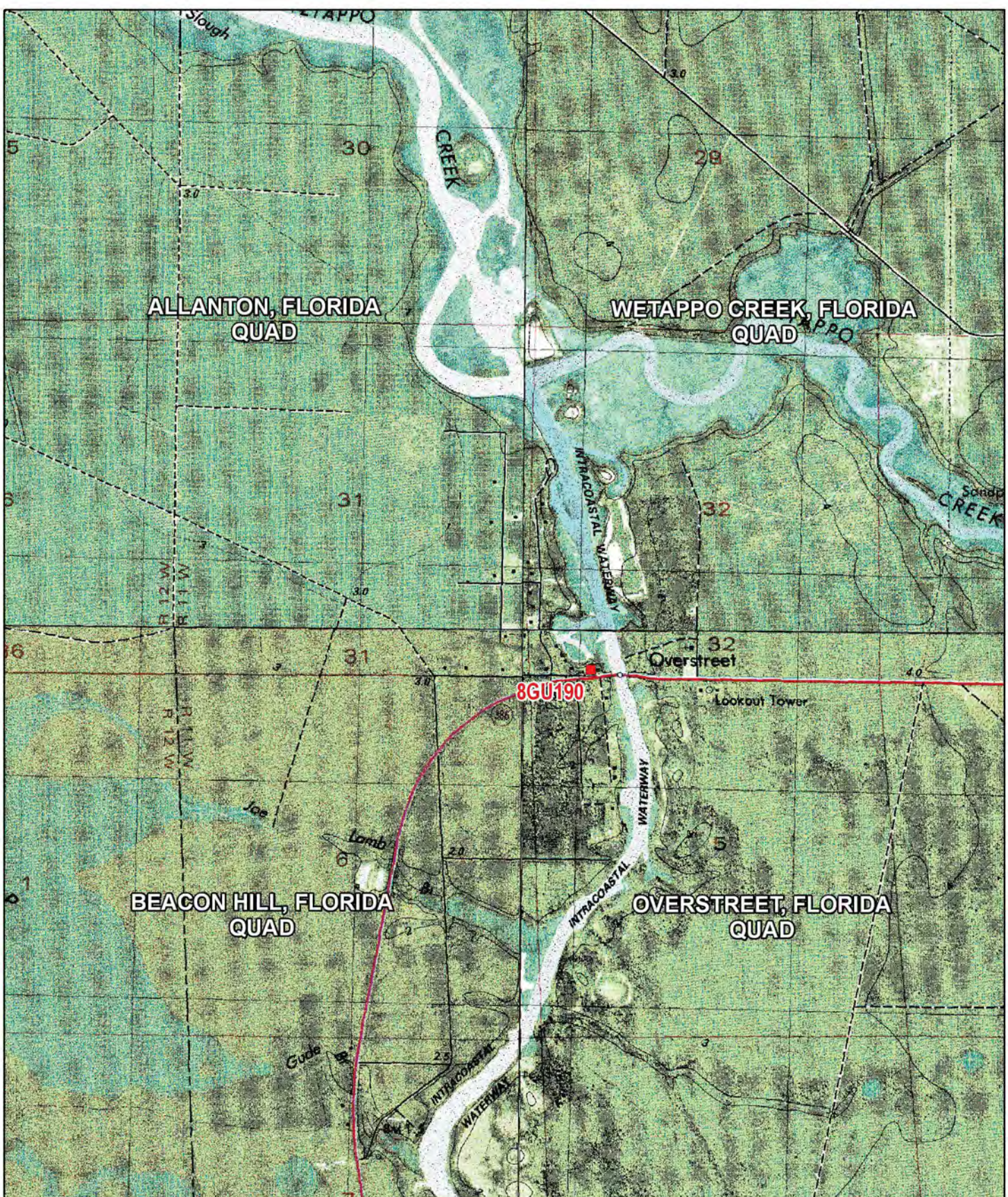
① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8GU190



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 191
 Field Date 9 / 29 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3320 County Road 386, Overstreet, Gulf County Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 3320 County Road 386, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) CR 386 at S. Long Road
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03515-050R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: unknown ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* Dairy structure From (year): unknown To (year): unknown
 Current Use* Commercial office From (year): unknown To (year): current
 Other Use* store From (year): unknown To (year): unknown
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by Maxine G. Davis. Was once a part of the Guillford Dairy facility.
 Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* Square Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Concrete block
 Roof Type(s)* Built-up Roof Material(s)* Built-up roof
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* NA
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* Fixed
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) No exterior ornamentation. Simple masonry block commercial building with a porch.
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date ____/____/____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)	Date ____/____/____ Init._____ Date ____/____/____

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * NAStructural System(s) * Concrete blockFoundation: Type(s) * Slab Material(s) * ConcreteMain Entrance (stylistic details) Main entrance under a simple open porch faces north toward CR 386.Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch faces north with a shed roof held by 4 porch supports.Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource Parcel was once a part of the Guillford dairy property. Guillfords were an original Overstreet pioneer family. Dairy was run by Pop Gillford and a family member currently runs a business out of the building. Building sits immediately off of CR 386.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Interview with neighboring property owner John D. Ayers, III.</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) NA

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

It is not known to be connected with any significant people or events in history (Criteria A and B respectively), and does not embody a particular type, period or method of construction (Criterion C).

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
None.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee CorbettRecorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LCorbett@earthlink.netRecorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett Consulting

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

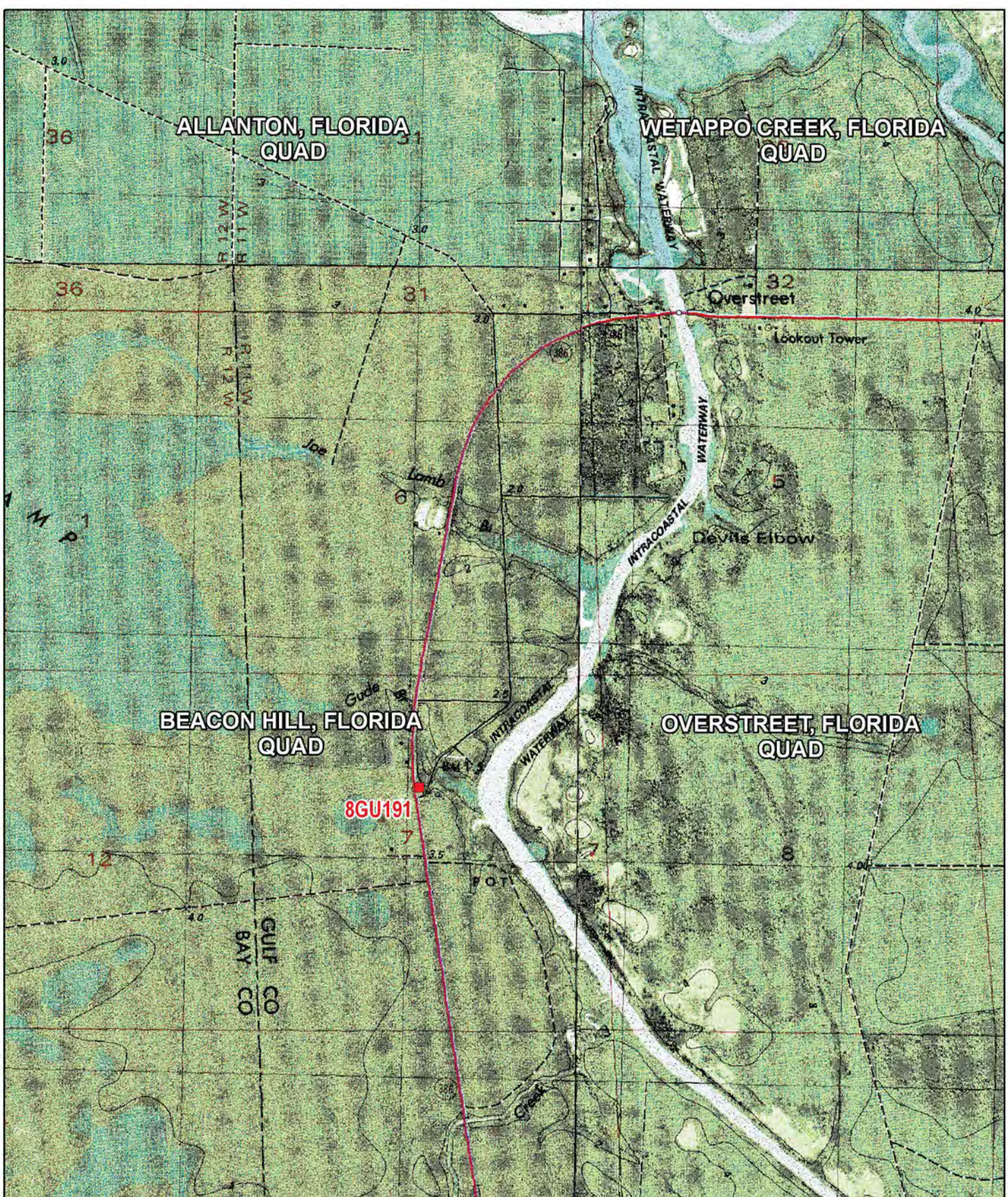
① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8GU191



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 192
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3417 County Road 386, Overstreet, Gulf County Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 3417 County Road 386, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Shell Road and Basswood Road
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03512-000R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: unknown ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* House From (year): unknown To (year): current
 Current Use* House From (year): unknown To (year): current
 Other Use* unknown From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates unknown Nature* enclosed front porch, replacement windows
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by John D. Ayers, III. Sold by Livern H. Smith in 1995.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular w/front porch Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Asbestos shingles
 Roof Type(s)* Hip Roof Material(s)* Asphalt shingles
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* NA
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* jalousie/metal/paired/3 panes each; one large fixed window
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Exposed rafter tails.
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Metal shed.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date ____/____/____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)	Date ____/____/____ Init._____ Date ____/____/____

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * NA
 Structural System(s) * Balloon wood frame.
 Foundation: Type(s) * Piers Material(s) * Brick
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entrance on east elevation under a small porch and was once a side entrance.
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Front porch has been fully enclosed by plywood, accessible by one door to the east. Porch has a gable roof with original exposed rafter tails.
 Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
 Narrative Description of Resource Parcel was once a part of the Guillford property. Guillfords were an original Overstreet pioneer family.
 Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☒ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps
☒ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☒ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps
☒ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (describe) Interview with property owner John D. Ayers, III.
 Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester 1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Home has a number of alterations including the addition of asbestos shingle, replacement windows and an enclosed front porch. It is not known to be connected with any significant people or events in history (Criteria A and B respectively), and does not embody a particular type, period or method of construction (Criterion C).
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) None.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
 For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
 Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee Corbett
 Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303
 850-264-4611 fax: 850-523-9296 LLeCorbett@earthlink.net
 Recorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett Consulting

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

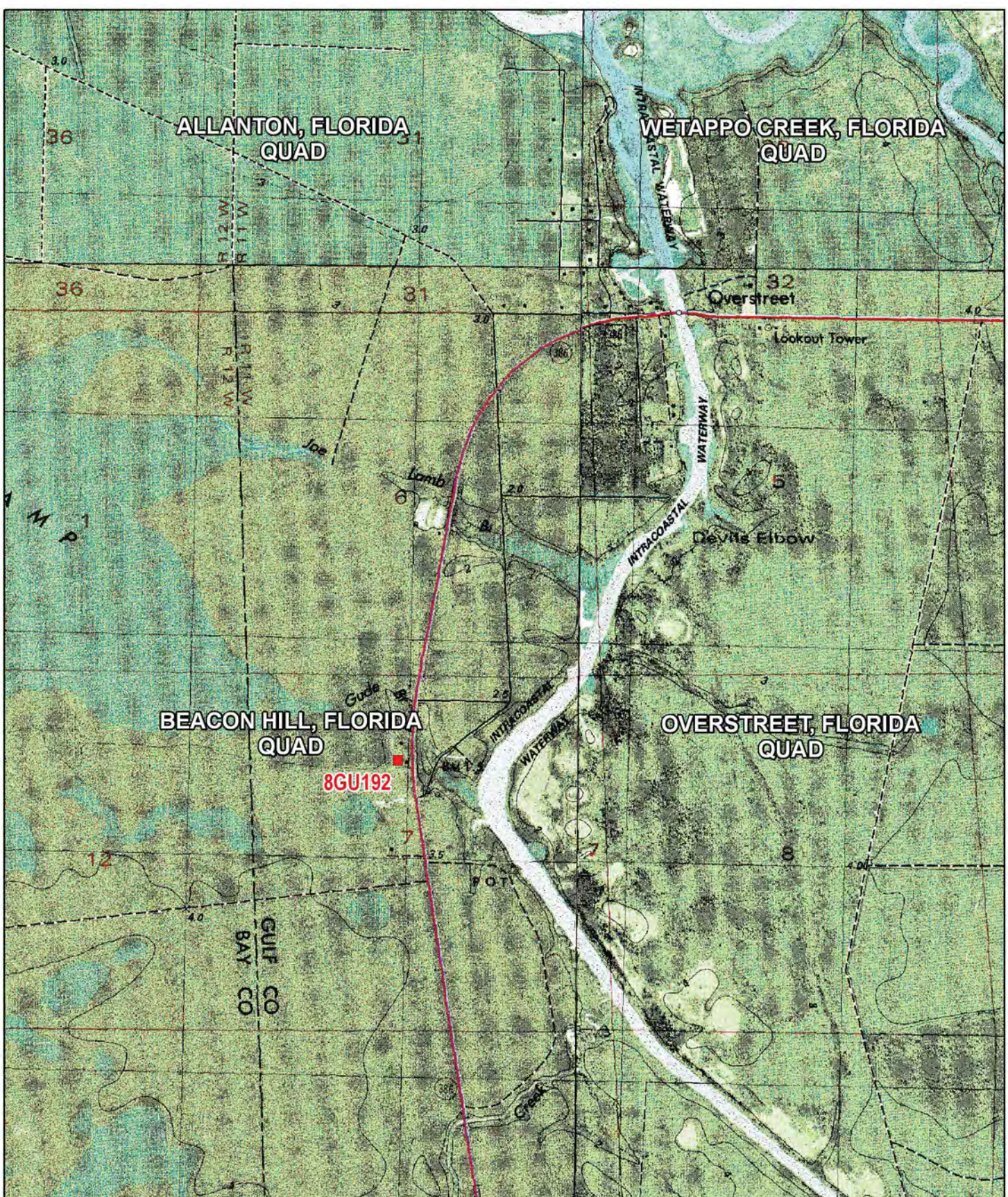
① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8GU192



2000'

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 GU 193
 Field Date 9 / 28 / 2007
 Form Date 10 / 10 / 2007
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Old Overstreet School House/Community Church Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) Hummingbird Avenue, Overstreet, Gulf County
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Hummingbird Avenue & Blue Bird Lane
 USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Overstreet Community In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Gulf
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 03407-000R Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1900-10 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use* School House From (year): early 1900's To (year): 1940's
 Current Use* Vacant From (year): late 1970's To (year): current
 Other Use* Church From (year): 1950's To (year): late 1970's
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Dates _____ Original address (if moved) _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Currently owned by David L. Taunton

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame vernacular w/Folk Victorian elements Exterior Plan* L-shaped Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s)* Flush wood siding
 Roof Type(s)* Cross-gabled Roof Material(s)* Asphalt shingles
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* Bell tower
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)* all exterior windows are missing

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Bell tower on the north elevation has decorative cladding of diamond and
coursed pattern shingles. It is capped by a hip roof with wide eave overhang, exposed brackets & covered with asbestos shingles.
Bellcote exhibits Prairie style lines with Folk Victorian detailing in the wood shingles.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Building sits on a corner lot with no
other structures on the property.

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date ____/____/____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Material(s) * NA
 Structural System(s) * Balloon wood frame supported by cypress logs with square notching.
 Foundation: Type(s) * Piers Material(s) * Brick
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Two entrances exist on the north elevation. Current access is from the east side of the north elevation.
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) NA

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☒ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource Built in the first decade of the 20th century as the Oversteet School. First of three schools in the area. Became a community church in the 1950's with the Methodist Church providing pastors. Last used as a church in the 1950's. Charlie Parker served as the last pastor.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps
☒ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☒ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps
☒ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey ☐ historic photos ☒ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (describe) 1939 WPA Survey of Religious Bodies in Florida

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Interview with owner David L. Taunton.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Significant under Criterion A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and Criterion C (embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction...)

The 7 aspects of integrity are present at the site: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling and Association.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

Significance in architecture, education, community planning & development and religion are present in this building.

Please see attached sheet.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

Photos included in Gulf Coast Parkway PD&E Study report.

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Laura Lee Corbett

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 2028 E. Forest Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32303

850-264-4611 fax:850-523-9296 LLeCorbett@earthlink.net

Recorder Affiliation Laura Lee Corbett Consulting

Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

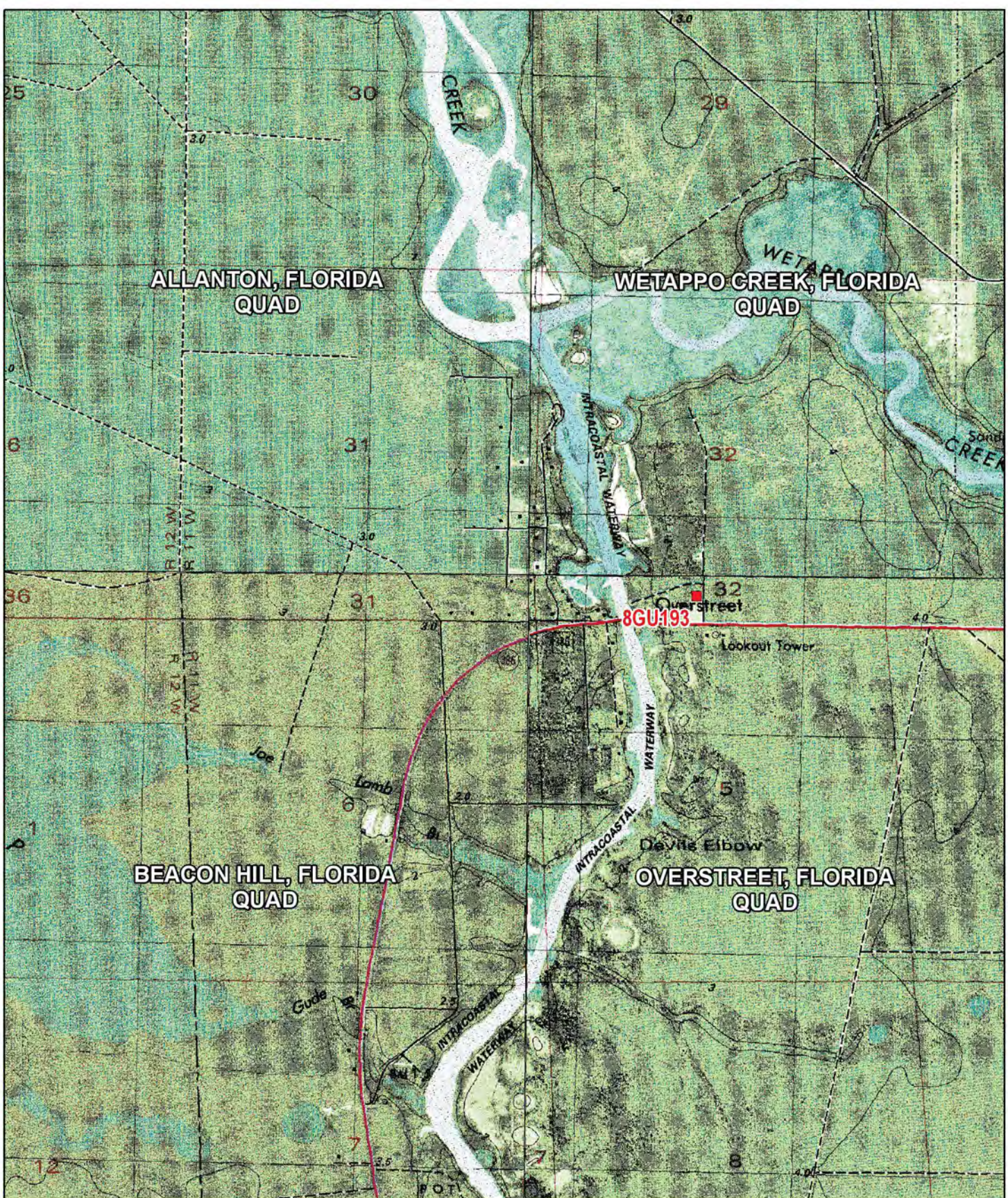
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



LEGEND

Recorded Historic Structure with Site Number

■ 8GU193



2000'

APPENDIX E

**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM: A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF
ADDITIONAL CORRIDORS FOR THE GULF COAST PARKWAY, GULF AND BAY
COUNTIES, FLORIDA (SUBMITTED TO FHWA AND DHR IN APRIL 2009)**

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF ADDITIONAL CORRIDORS FOR THE GULF COAST PARKWAY, GULF AND BAY COUNTIES, FLORIDA

Frank Keel, Senior Project Archaeologist
Barbara A. Hines, Project Archaeologist
PBS&J, Tallahassee
April, 2009

PBS&J Project Number: 100003335

Project Location: Multiple Township, Ranges and Sections in Western Bay and
Eastern Gulf Counties

County: Bay and Gulf Counties

Project Description: A reconnaissance-level cultural resources assessment of the
additional proposed corridors for the Gulf Coast Parkway in Gulf and Bay
counties.

Introduction

PBS&J archaeologists conducted a reconnaissance-level assessment of the previously unevaluated corridors of the Gulf Coast Parkway in March and April of 2009. In 2006 and 2007, PBS&J conducted a Phase I level assessment of the originally proposed alternatives which include segments of the current corridors. Ten historic structures were recorded and evaluated during this assessment (Table 3). No archaeological sites were encountered. The purpose of this assessment was to develop a predictive model for the unevaluated corridors based on previous cultural resource assessments, including the data from PBS&J's original assessment, recorded historic properties, and physiographic variables. These corridors were then subjected to a reconnaissance-level assessment to verify and refine the high probability areas and preliminarily evaluate any cultural resources encountered. The results of this assessment will be utilized in the selection process to define potential alternatives for Gulf Coast Parkway.

Background Research

The field methodology of PBS&J's 2006-2007 Phase I assessment of the originally defined alternatives included photodocumentation of the alternatives and subsurface testing at 25, 50 or 100-meter intervals, depending on the probability of that area for recovering cultural material. During the Phase I assessment, no archaeological sites were identified, however, ten historic structures were identified, three of which are eligible for inclusion on the *National Register of Historic Places* (Table 3).

In addition to the information provided by the initial Phase I assessment, a review of the Florida Master Site File was conducted during the development of the predictive model for the purposes of identifying any archaeological or historical sites or surveys that have been previously recorded within the study area or in the immediate vicinity. Our review indicates that numerous cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of the Gulf Coast Parkway project area. Those surveys are listed in the table below (refer to Table 1).

Table 1: Cultural resource assessments previously conducted within the project area.

DHR #	Assessment Title	Author	Year
7444	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Gulf to Bay Highway PD&E Study Area, Gulf and Bay Counties, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2002
44	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Mexico Beach 201 Wastewater Treatment Facility, Bay and Gulf Counties, FL.	Miller, James	1976
12219	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bonfire Beach Tract, Bay County, FL.	Stickler, Justin	2005
10512	An Archaeological Assessment of the Mexico Beach/St. Joe-Arvida Annexation Parcel, Bay County, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2004
6808	Cultural Resources Assessment Addendum. An Archaeological Assessment of a 50-Acre Addition to the Mexico Beach/St. Joe-Arvida Project, Bay County, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2002
6433	An Archaeological Assessment of the Mexico Beach/St. Joe-Arvida Project, Bay County, FL.	Causey, Phillip	2001
1134	Proposed Replacement of the Overstreet Bridge over the Intercoastal Waterway on SR386 in Gulf County, FL.	Browning, William D.	1986
6989	An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Mexico Beach River Camp, Bay County, FL.	Bland, Myles; Handley, Brent	2002
138	Partial Cultural Resource Inventory of Tyndall Air Force Base, FL.	Knudsen, Gary; Stoutamire, James	1979
1387	Cultural Resources Investigation at Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, FL.	Janice, Campbell; Thomas, Prentice	1985
789	Trip Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Three Upland Disposal Sites on the Gulf Intercoastal Waterway, Bay County, FL.	Gibbens, Dorothy	1981
6657	Reconnaissance Survey, Sandy Creek Tract, Bay County, FL.	Myer, Joseph; Thomas, Prentice	2001
2717	Archaeological Survey of the Planned Gulf County Meter Station.	Athens, William	1991
284	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment Survey of Bay County 201 Wastewater Treatment Facility.	Miller, James	1976
10893	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed Bylsma Manor Subdivision in Bay County.	Earnest, Tray	2004
2561	A Cultural Resources Assessment Report of the Gaskin to Wewahitchka 115 KV Transmission Line, Bay and Gulf Counties, Florida.	Brooms, MacDonald B.	1990
12243	Cultural Resources Investigations, Wetappo Creek Development Project, Gulf County, Florida	Campbell, L. Janice and Carrie Williams	2005
297	Cultural Resources Survey of Alabama Electric Cooperative, Inc., Overhead Transmission Line	Clute, Janet R.	1981
12779	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sagebrush Road Development Tract, Bay County, Florida	Cremer, David E.	2006
8973	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Bay Industrial Park Expansion, Bay County, Florida	Philip, Causey	2003
6592	Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Inventory of Proposed Additional Facilities and Corridor Alignments Associated with the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase V Expansion Gulf Power Lateral in BY and WS Counties	Labadia, Catherine	2001
3443	Archaeological Survey of the Planned Panama City North Meter Station and Lateral	Athens, William P.	1992
3242	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR-75 (US-231)	Irwin, C. L. and Carl McMurray	1992
12779	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sagebrush Road Development Tract, Bay County, Florida	Cremer, David E.	2006
12609	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed Creekside at Bayou George Residential Development in Bay County, Florida	Earnest, Tray G.	2006

15740	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Huckelberry [s.i.c.] Creek Tract, Bay County, Florida	Archaeological Consulting, Inc.	2008
739	A Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Dredge Disposal Sites for the Mexico Beach Navigation	Robison, Neil A.	1982

Numerous previously recorded archaeological sites are located in the general vicinity of the Gulf Coast Parkway project area. The previously recorded archaeological sites and are listed in the table below along with pertinent information pertaining to those sites (refer to Table 2).

Table 2: Previously recorded archaeological sites located within the project area.

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	SHPO NR Determination
8BY032	Farmdale	Burial Mounds	Weeden Island	Not Evaluated
8BY195	TAFB Aboriginal 8	Low Density Scatter	Fort Walton, Weeden Island	Not Evaluated
8BY958	Emil T. Schmidt Homestead	Building Complex	19th Century	Listed on NRHP
8BY1047	Walker Bayou	Extractive Site	Aboriginal	Ineligible
8BY1048	Tortoise Hill	Extractive Site	Aboriginal	Ineligible
8BY1087	Harmon's	Low Density Scatter	Weeden Island	Ineligible
8BY1088	Salt Creek	Low Density Scatter	Aboriginal	Ineligible
8BY794	Sandy Creek Mouth East Side	Low Density Scatter, Historic Refuse	American-20 th Century, Ft. Walton, Swift Creek, Weeden Island	Not Evaluated
8BY893	Lathrop Bayou	Building Remains, Extractive Site, Farmstead, Historic Refuse, Terrestrial	American-20 th Century, Mid 20 th Century	Ineligible
8BY110	Farmdale	Prehistoric Mound(s)	Swift Creek	Not Evaluated
8BY27	Laughton's Bayou Mound A	Prehistoric Burial Mound	Weeden Island I	Not Evaluated
8BY28	Laughton's Bayou Mound B	Prehistoric Burial Mound	Weeden Island	Not Evaluated
8BY815	Two Hollies	Terrestrial	Middle Archaic	Ineligible
8BY814	Lonesome Pine	Terrestrial	Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	Not Evaluated
8BY1338	Goden Key Site	Terrestrial	Prehistoric-Unspecified	Ineligible
8GU030	Overstreet Bridge	Historic Bridge	Built 1952	Not Evaluated (destroyed)
8GU078	Overstreet Southeast	Low Density Scatter	Weeden Island	Not Evaluated
8BY938	44 th Street	Low Density Scatter	Weeden Island	Ineligible
8GU84	Wetappo Creek	Campsite, Prehistoric lithics- non-quarry, Dense Artifact Scatter	Archaic-Unspecified, Late Archaic, Transitional (1000 B.C. to 700 B.C.)	Ineligible

Methodology

The purpose of this assessment was to develop a predictive model for the unevaluated corridor based on previous cultural resource assessments and physiographic variables. These corridors were then subjected to a reconnaissance-level assessment to verify and refine the high probability areas and preliminarily evaluate any cultural resources encountered.

The predictive model was initially developed using information regarding previously recorded sites and surveys obtained from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) coupled with physiographic variables (relative elevation, distance to fresh water, and soil types) in western Gulf and eastern Bay counties. Areas where the soils were at least somewhat poorly to moderately well-drained along sand ridges, and those areas along or near substantial fresh water bodies were considered to be high/moderate probability (see attached map). Areas that are frequently inundated or consist of wetland vegetation species, as well as areas that are not located within close vicinity to fresh water were considered to have a low potential for the presence of cultural material and therefore, have been determined to be low probability.

Field methods for this reconnaissance-level assessment consisted of a windshield survey and visual inspection of the project corridors that previously were not surveyed as part of the initial Phase I assessment that was conducted in 2006 and 2007. Notes were taken on elevation, soils conditions and any other pertinent information. Photographs of these areas were also taken during this assessment and are included in the technical memorandum.

Results and Conclusions

During the field reconnaissance five areas were determined to be moderate/high probability. The area east of Sandy Creek and north of St. Joseph's Bay along Alternative 7 and the areas of Alternative 16 that run west of Wetappo Creek are moderate/high probability. Alternative 15, north of Tram Road to US 231, has been determined to be moderate/high probability. A small southern portion of Callaway Road, and the portion north of Tram Road to US 231 (Alternative 18) as well as the north portion of Alternative 14 are also considered moderate/high probability areas. The north portion of Alternatives 14 and 18 are located within close vicinity to the historic Kent Cemetery as well. The moderate/high probability areas consist of well- or moderately well-drained soils located on ridges that occur within close proximity to freshwater sources. Vegetation in the high/moderately probability areas primarily consists of slash and longleaf pine, wiregrass, various oak species and palmetto. The low probability areas are defined as those located in low lying or wetland areas or those that are not located within close vicinity to freshwater sources. These soils are poorly or very poorly drained and these areas are frequently inundated. Vegetation in low probability areas consists of wetland species such as titi, cypress and various other wetland species. After the field reconnaissance several areas that were previously considered to be moderate/high probability were eliminated based on the actual field conditions (see attached map).

Ten previously unrecorded historic structures are located within the Gulf Coast Parkway project area. These structures were initially identified during the fieldwork for the Phase I assessment that was conducted in 2006 and 2007. The information for each structure is listed in the table below (refer to Table 3). FMSF Historic Structure Forms have been completed for each of these structures.

Table 3: Previously unrecorded historic structures located within the project area.

Site #	Address	Recommendation
8GU186	130 Post Office Lane, Overstreet	Not Eligible
8GU187 (Fire Tower)	178/191 Cardinal Street, Overstreet	Individually Eligible, Criterion C
8GU188	280 North Canal Drive, Overstreet	Not Eligible
8GU189	281 N. Canal Drive, Overstreet	Not Eligible
8GU190	445 Floating Bridge Road, Overstreet	Not Eligible
8GU191	3320 CR 386, Overstreet	Not Eligible
8GU192	3417 CR 386, Overstreet	Not Eligible
8GU193 (Old Overstreet School/Church)	Hummingbird Avenue, Overstreet	Eligible, Criterion A and Criterion C
8BY1349	1011 CR 386	Not Eligible
8BY1348 (Allanton Farmstead Resource Group)	14311 Allanton Road	Eligible, Criterion A, Criterion B and Criterion C

One historic cemetery, Kent Cemetery, was located east of both Alternatives 14 and 18, north of Tram Road during the field reconnaissance. This cemetery has been assigned site number 8BY1362 has been assigned by the FMSF. A FMSF Historical Cemetery Form has also been completed for this cemetery (see attached).

Majette or Kent (both names were used) was a settlement located in Bay county during the turn of the century on either side of Bayou George Creek, south of US 231. On one side of the creek was a logging camp operated by the German American Lumber Company. Located on the opposite side was the Hagin and Dowdy turpentine still. Saturday night shootouts were common in the settlement's several saloons, and the Kent cemetery is filled with victims of these shootings. Located close to the cemetery was a two-story wooden church building. A two-story hotel was also located in Kent. After the turpentine and lumber workers moved on, the cemetery was abandoned. In the 1930s the International Paper Company purchased the property and tore down the old structures. In 1956 a supervisor of the company was granted permission by the company to replace the heart cypress markers with white concrete crosses and to maintain the cemetery (Womack 1982).

Based on the results of our assessment, it is recommended that any alternative chosen as the route for the Gulf Coast Parkway be tested at the Phase I level. Phase I testing in moderate/high probability levels should be done at 50- or 25-meter intervals. Low probability areas should be tested at 100-meter intervals where possible. Additional judgmental shovel tests may be conducted in areas where there is the possibility for the recovery of cultural remains.

References Cited

Womack, Marlene "*Peace...at last at Kent Cemetery*" . News Herald, April 25, 1982.
Bay County, Florida.

PROJECT AREA PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1. Photo of typical high/moderate probability area.



Plate 2. Photo of creek that runs between two sand ridges near the historic Kent Cemetery.

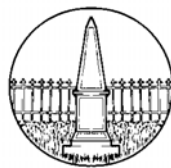


Plate 3. This photo shows all three types of grave markers Present at the historic Kent Cemetery- wooden, concrete cross (etched and blank) and marble.



Plate 4. General view of the historic Kent Cemetery. Photo facing northwest.

X Original
☐ Update (give site #
 at right)



HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM

Florida Master Site File

Version 3.1: 7/05

*Consult Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form for detailed instructions

Site #8 BY1362

Recorder #

Field Date 4-7-09

Form Date 4-7-09

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Cemetery Name(s) Kent Cemetery

Multiple Listing [DHR only]

Project Name Gulf Coast Parkway

FMSF Survey #

Address/Vicinity of/Route to

Nearest City/Town (within three miles) Panama City In Current City Limits? ☐ yes X no ☐ unknown

County Bay Tax Parcel #(s) (optional)

Ownership Type (check exactly one) ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ city ☐ county☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ Native American ☐ unknown

Public Tract Enclosing Cem., if any (e.g. park)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name and Date

Township Range Section ¼ section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular sec.-name:Township Range Section ¼ section ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular sec.-name:

Landgrant: Plat or Other Map

HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established: Estimated Year 1900 Ownership History (especially original owners)

Year Burials Ceased, if applicable Reason(s) Burials Ceased

Range of Death Dates Earliest Most Recent (O)bserved or (R)esearched? 1911

Acreage Expansions/Dates:

List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery

Previous Attempts at Repair, Cleaning, or Restoration? concrete cross head stones placed there in 1930s

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERY

Type (Check all that apply) X community X company town ☐ epidemic ☐ family ☐ fraternal order☐ memorial park ☐ military(not national) ☐ municipal ☐ national ☐ potter's field ☐ prison☐ religious ☐ "Rural Movement" ☐ other (explain):Ethnic Group(s) Interred (Check all that apply) X White non-Hispanic ☐ Hispanic ☐ Asian ☐ CaribbeanX African American X American Indian-tribe: ☐ other (explain):Current Status: ☐ used for burials ☐ maintained but not used X abandoned Size: ft X ft or acresTotal # Graves: 50-60 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves?: ☐ yes X no

Evidence/# of Unmarked Graves:

Condition: ☐ well maintained ☐ some areas maintained, others neglected ☐ poorly maintainedX not maintained, but can identify ☐ not maintained, hard to identify ☐ not identifiable but known to exist (explain):Cemetery Boundary Type: ☐ fence ☐ wall ☐ hedge X other (explain): Fence posts observed

Describe Cem. Boundary (e.g. "cast iron fence", stone or brick wall, etc.) wooden fence posts were observed along boundary

Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) none observed

Grave Groupings (Check all that apply) ☐ family ☐ fraternal order ☐ military ☐ religious ☐ ethnic heritage ☐ other (explain):Groupings Indicated By (Check all that apply) ☐ curbing ☐ fence ☐ hedge ☐ wall ☐ other (explain):Public Access ☐ Unlimited X Restricted: How? Private Property

Surroundings [use (N)one, (S)ome, (M)ost, (A)ll or nearly (A)ll] Commercial Residential Institutional A Undeveloped

Threats (Check all that apply) ☐ abandonment ☐ agriculture ☐ desecration ☐ public development X private developmentX mining or timbering ☐ other (explain):

Associated Historical Properties/Archaeological (non-cemetery) Remains

☐ Check if Historical Structure Form completed☐ Check if Archaeological Site Form completed

*Consult *Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions**GRAVES**

If question requests N/S/M/A, estimate proportions by using a letter as follows: (N)one/Very Few, (S)ome, (M)ost, (A)ll/Nearly (A)ll.

Orientation (N/S/M/A) (complete all that apply) A East/West North/South Other: (explain): _____

Marked Graves (N/S/M/A) (complete all that apply) A Headstones Marked with objects or plants (no headstone on grave)
 Graves mounded Graves depressed

If Other Method(s) of Marking Graves Used, List and Give N/S/M/A _____

Marker Materials (Check all that apply) X marble X concrete/cement ☐ fieldstone ☐ granite ☐ wrought iron
☐ cast iron ☐ white bronze/zinc ☐ sandstone ☐ slate X wood ☐ other (explain below): _____

 Concrete crosses have replaced some wooden headstones (1950s) _____

Describe Grave Articles Found in Cemetery _____

Marker Conditions (N/S/M/A) S Sunken or tilted S Chipped, cracked, weathered, but standing
 S Broken or in fragments N Deliberately vandalized

Other Notable Conditions Observed and Proportions (N/S/M/A) _____

Inscriptions (N/S/M/A) S Legible inscriptions S Illegible inscriptions S No inscriptions

Distinctive Gravemarkers, Monuments, and/or Architectural Features one headstone is not a cross, but a rectangular marble
 headstone, there is one wooden marker left _____

Signatures of Stone Carvers (Specify name, town if available) _____

RECORDER'S OPINION OF EVALUATION OF CEMETERY (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☐ no X insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☐ no X insufficient information

Areas of Historical Significance (See *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", etc.):

 Ethnic heritage, community planning and development _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required; limit to three lines; attach full statement on separate sheet):

 Cemetery is associated with community of Kent (also known as Majette), location of Majette fire tower observed on 1956 plat map
 near location of cemetery. Kent (Majette) was a timber and turpentine camp. Exact location of settlement unknown. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Research Methods (Consult *Guide to the Historical Cemetery Form* for detailed instructions) local library _____

Bibliographic References (Author, date, title, publication information. If unpublished, give FSF Manuscript Number, or location where available): Panama City News Herald article (April 25, 1982) written by Marlene Womack "Peace....at last at Kent Cemetery" _____

Local Contact: Name/Address/Phone # /Administrative Office _____

Recorder(Name/Address/Phone/Affiliation): Hines, Barbara and Frank Keel; PBS&J Tallahassee, FL _____

Photographs: Required. Request the use of B&W prints no smaller than 3x5. Photographs would be useful to document main gate or entrance, representative general views, representative or unusual monuments or markers, and damage or neglect.

Describe and Give Location/File Nos. of Notes, Records, or Photos: _____

DHR USE ONLY===== OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS =====DHR USE ONLY

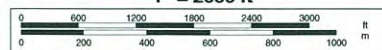
NR DATE ____/____/____ Date____/____/____ DELIST DATE ____/____/____ ____/____/____	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY*: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date ____/____/____ SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY*: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info. LOCAL DESIGNATION*: _____ Date _____ Local office _____ National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d
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REQUIRED: Photocopy or Orig. 7.5' USGS Map with Boundaries in Red



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Scale 1 : 24,000
1" = 2000 ft



TN
★
MN
2.2"W



LEGEND

- Alternative 7
- Alternative 8
- Alternative 9
- Alternative 10
- Alternative 11
- Alternative 12
- Alternative 13
- Alternative 14
- Alternative 15
- Alternative 16
- Alternative 17
- Alternative 18

Moderate to High Archaeological Probability Area



